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The Garden Store

1943

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★ MAR 11 1943 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Garden Annual



From THE GARDEN STORE
215 S. JEFFERSON ST., DAYTON, OHIO



ZINNIA, Will Rogers. Pkt. 15c



MARIGOLD, Sunkist. Pkt. 25c



LARKSPUR, Ruby. Pkt. 25c



PETUNIA, America Alldouble. Pkt. 50c

Greetings from a Neighbor!

THIS GARDEN ANNUAL comes to you from a neighbor . . . a seedsman whose chief interest is in gardens of this vicinity. It comes from a seedhouse that is *right here*, the year 'round.

As the best gardeners hereabouts know, there's no need to send far away for seed and garden supplies. Because the very finest of seeds are available *right here*. None better are to be had—at any price. We can say just that because all the seed we offer is carefully and conscientiously selected from the very best sources . . . and selected particularly to fit the conditions of gardens in this territory.

As your neighbor, we are thoroughly acquainted with your garden problems and garden needs. We know the soil, the climate, the growing conditions. And we offer the benefit of our experience along with the goods we sell.



Visit us whenever you can—but if that's not convenient, just *phone or mail* your order



This spring many gardeners may not be able to come to our store as frequently and conveniently as in normal times. But that need not stop anyone from getting the benefit of our service just the same. We have always been ready to take good care of orders received *by mail and by telephone*—and this year we expect to handle a great many more such orders—and do it promptly and correctly.

Come to our store when you can. We're always glad to see you. But if you can't conveniently come in **JUST PHONE OR MAIL YOUR ORDERS.**

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS. No price for any article listed or described herein exceeds the ceiling price for that article as determined under the applicable Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration. As required by that office, we will, upon request, furnish you with a statement of our maximum prices on any of the commodities listed about which you inquire.

NON-WARRANTY. We take great care in the selection of our seed. But because we have no control over the many factors governing the success of the crop, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

THE GARDEN STORE

215 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST., DAYTON, OHIO

WARNING! Many seed varieties scarce! Plan early! Buy early!

The heaviest garden seed demand in history is straining the resources of the seed trade this year. So it is only natural that shortages will develop as the season progresses. War conditions are bringing a huge increase in the number of gardens, and in their size.

We have done everything possible to take care of the gardeners we serve, and can assure you that we will have plenty of seed for your vegetable and flower gardens. But there's no escaping the fact that supplies of some varieties will be exhausted before the end of the season.

Therefore we must warn all gardeners that this year, as never before, it is best to plan early and buy early.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This year PRESERVE...STORE...FREEZE

It's good patriotism . . . and good common sense, too!

When you plan your garden this spring, be sure to think of next winter! Plan, not only for fresh vegetables for spring and summer, but for the long winter ahead! Plan to have plenty of garden-fresh vegetables . . . but think about canning, storing, and freezing, too.

FREEZING—THE MODERN WAY

Particular consideration should be given, this year, to the "freezer storage" plan for preserving vegetables. This is probably the best of all methods for preserving fruits and vegetables, for the characteristics of fresh foods are more nearly preserved by freezing than by any other method of preservation. Freezing preserves the crisp, firm texture, mild

pleasing flavor, and most of the nutritive value.

Where home freezing facilities are not available, community locker service may almost always be found near at hand.

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZER STORAGE

Many vegetables can be preserved successfully by freezer storage. Asparagus, sweet corn, beets, lima beans, snap beans, soybeans, spinach and peas are delicious preserved this way.

RULES FOR SUCCESS

Frozen foods, it must be remembered, are essentially fresh foods and perishable. But by giving attention to quality, and observing a few simple rules you will be rewarded

with vegetables that retain most of their original fresh qualities.

Wash food thoroughly. Use fresh, succulent vegetables which have been harvested at the best stage of maturity. Wash thoroughly. Discard all bruised and injured portions.

Freeze immediately after picking. This preserves the original flavor and texture, and avoids spoilage.

Pre-cook all vegetables. The amount of pre-cooking needed is so slight that a vegetable still looks and tastes almost like a fresh one, but this slight amount is absolutely necessary. After cooking, remove from fire and dip at once into cold water.

Pack. After vegetable has been quickly cooled, drain thoroughly and pack tightly in containers, either pint or quart sizes. Take to locker and freeze immediately.

"CELLAR" STORAGE

Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by home storage—in the cellar or other convenient place.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: *cool and moist*—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; *cool and moderately moist*—cabbage and potatoes; *cool and dry*—onions and dry beans; *warm and dry*—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All these except dry beans, onions, squash, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34 degrees. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.

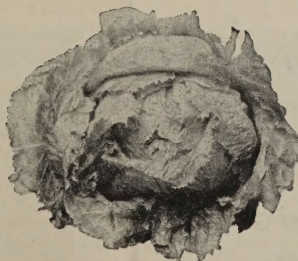


BROCCOLI, Italian Green Sprouting—This fine vegetable is extremely rich in vitamins, and should be in every garden. Tender heads, delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.

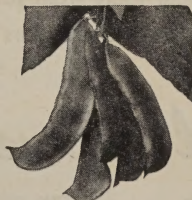


CANTALOUPE, Hearts of Gold—This fine melon has thick, salmon-orange flesh, and a delicious flavor that is hard to beat. Very small seed cavities. Resists drought.

LETTUCE, Iceberg—Very desirable for home gardens. Sure heading. Makes compact heads, with white interior. Crisp and sweet. Resistant to heat. Late variety.



CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market—A favorite early cabbage. The heads are solid, round and of good quality, with few outer leaves. Cuts tender, white and compact. Pkt. 10c.

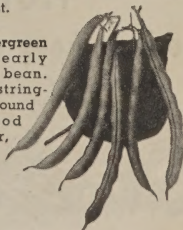


LIMA BEAN, Fordhook—The outstanding bush lima for home or market. Produces a very heavy crop of large, fat pods in clusters. Matures in about 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.



MARGLOBE TOMATO—A second-early, red-fruited tomato. Medium size fruits, smooth, solid and deep, relatively free from cracks. Resistant to wilt and rust.

BEAN, Tendergreen—The best early green bush bean. Absolutely stringless, fleshy round pods of good green color, produced on tall, sturdy plants. Pkt. 10c.



For your VICTORY GARDEN

When the call came AMERICA RESPONDED!

Millions of bigger and better
Home Gardens...to protect a
fighting nation's health and
to save vital transportation

The home front calls and America's gardeners are responding by growing more and more of their own foods. If you have never grown vegetables, begin now. If you have planted before, plant more than ever this year.

Plenty of your own fresh vegetables all through the season will bring health and vitality for war-time tasks . . . Prices of most foods are much higher than a year ago, but you can see the cash savings in your food bills every day that you supply your table from your own garden . . . and your home-grown vegetables help release cars and trucks for vital war transportation as well.

...and Flowers, too!

VEGETABLES
to help the Fight for Food

FLOWERS
to help keep our spirits up



Your gardening will be an important three-fold defense effort on the home front.

Plant a Victory Garden for health and beauty.

Plant for economy. Grow your own vegetables and save.

And plant for beauty, too. Grow flowers for the good cheer so welcome in the world today!



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN—The best known late variety of sweet corn. Stalk sturdy and erect. Kernels clear white, deep, rather broad, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage. An excellent corn for home gardens, or for market. Very productive.

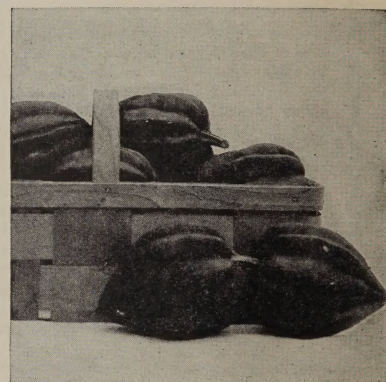
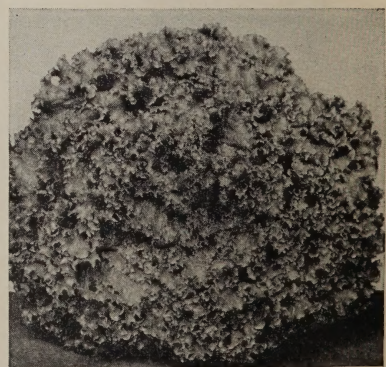


TABLE QUEEN SQUASH—Very desirable for home gardens, or market. Oval fruits, pointed at one end, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow; bakes with sweet, inviting flavor. An early maturing winter variety which can also be planted for summer use.

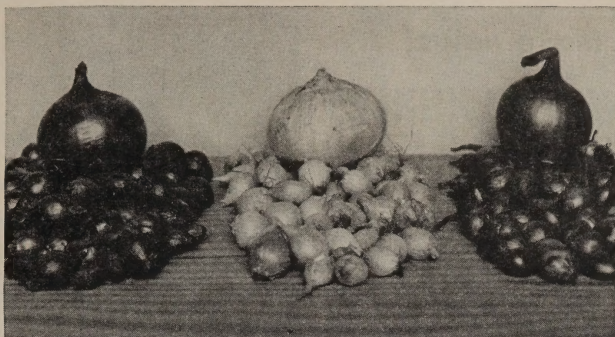


GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE—One of the most popular varieties of leaf lettuce. Excellent for early planting in the home garden. Plants erect and compact; leaves light green, broad, waxy, curly and heavily fringed. A handsome lettuce; very tender, crisp and sweet.

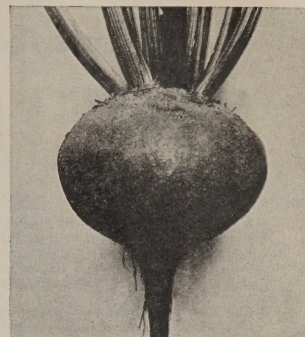
we especially recommend—



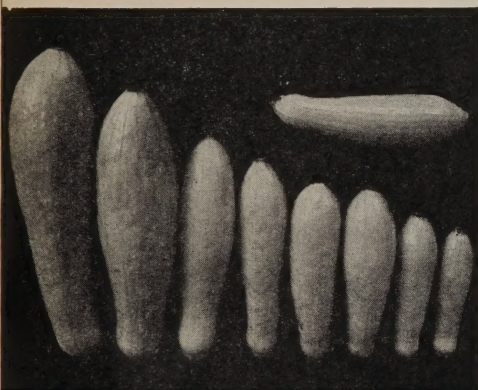
KENTUCKY WONDER BEAN—The most widely used pole bean. A strong climber, hardy and prolific over a long season. Plump, almost round, meaty, brittle, fiberless pods, slightly stringy but with a distinct and pleasing flavor. Very early.



ONION SETS—For those crisp, tender green onions in early spring, plant onion sets. The quickest way to get onions early. Our sets are produced from pure-bred seed; second to none in quality and attractiveness. Varieties include white, yellow or red. Onions grown from sets do not keep well, however, so for winter storage, start some from seed.



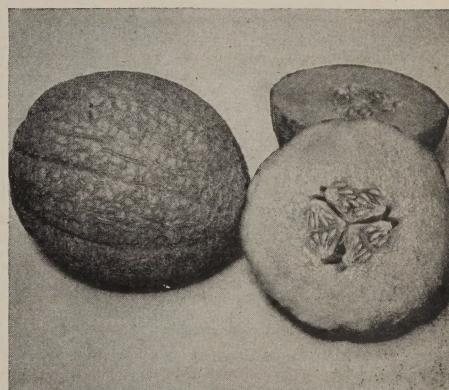
CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET—Very popular standard early beet. Smooth, dark red, flat-globe or turnip shaped roots with small tap root. Flesh is purplish red. Excellent quality, tender and sweet. Large, tall tops, fine for cooked greens.



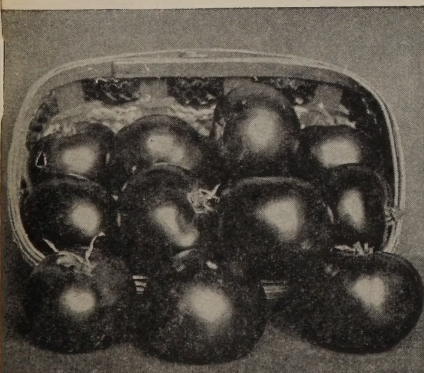
EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK SQUASH—(Illustration shows the fruits in various stages of growth.) 1938 All-America Silver Medal Award. A splendid yellow summer squash; regarded by some as the best of all. Earlier, smaller, more productive, and brighter yellow than Giant Yellow Straightneck—and much more uniform. Fine flavor.



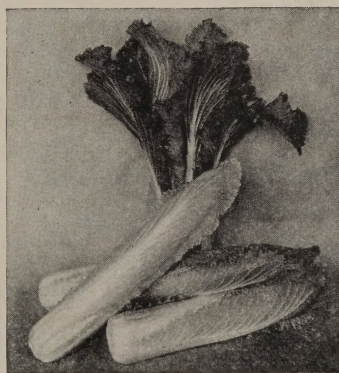
GOLDEN WAX BEAN—Fine for home gardens. Plants are small, but vigorous, moderately productive. Straight, thick-flat, creamy yellow pods, 4 to 5 inches long, stringless but fibrous; of fine flavor. Matures in about 51 days.



PRIDE OF WISCONSIN MUSKMELON—If you want a real treat, grow this fine new melon. Matures early. Vigorous and very productive, even under adverse weather conditions. Fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds, with small seed cavity, and thick orange flesh of excellent flavor. 1939 All-America.



PONDEROSA TOMATO—One of the largest tomatoes in general use for home gardens. Plants are large and spreading, with medium green leaves. Fruits very large, spreading, somewhat rough, with tendency to crack. Solid, with small seed cells. Very inviting flavor. Fine for juice as well as for table use.



CHIHILI CHINESE CABBAGE—(Also called Celery Cabbage). The earliest and most sure heading of the Chinese varieties. Produces long, solid, cylindrical heads, well blanched, crisp and of delicious flavor. Keeps for a long time in storage. Sow in midsummer.



DEEP HEART FRINGED ENDIVE—Try this entirely new type! Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on ground, outer leaves turn upward, making it less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts, closely packed fine leaves, blanch to creamy yellow.

New Introductions OF PROVEN MERIT

Flowers that make news!

ALL-AMERICA AWARD WINNERS

and other tested novelties

ALYSSUM, Violet Queen—New! Dwarf, compact plants, neat in habit, very free flowering. The small, sweetly scented flowers are a very rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

CLEOME, Pink Queen—(Spider Plant) 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, free from insects and disease, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 25c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Ruby—(See illustration front cover.) An entirely new color. The best red Larkspur ever introduced. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, on stems 4 to 5 ft. long. Pkt. 25c.

LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial Lilac King—New! Very early. Florets double, 2 to 2½ in. across with broad, waxy edged petals, on 24 to 28 in. straight spikes. Pkt. 15c.

MORNING GLORY, Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Big, satin white flowers, with a creamy shading in the throat that gives this Ipomoea a beautiful appearance. Vine reaches 12 ft., with luxurious foliage. Very easy to grow. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Sunkist—1943 All-America. (See front cover for illustration.) Dwarf, compact, very early. Practically true, six to ten inch plants. Flowers to 1½ inches across. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Cupid—New! The dwarfest of all Marigolds. Plants only 5 in. high, and spread about 5 in. across. Five to ten bright yellow collarete flowers, 1½ to 2 in. across, freely borne just above the foliage. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD, Honeycomb—New! Very early blooming. Odorless. Deep orange in color; plants 15-in. high. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered, Golden Bedder—1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all Marigolds. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. A row of outer guard petals is surmounted by fully double crest of petals, miniature flowers. Long stems, nice for cut flowers. A second planting can be made for fall flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MARIGOLD, Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf, double French type; about 9 in. tall; 1½ in. flowers. Clear, yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Will bloom in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

NIEREMBERGIA, Purple Robe—1942 All-America. Cushion-like plants only 6 in. tall, covered with violet-blue flowers. Blooms in 15 weeks; stays in bloom a long time. Prefers full sun, and sandy loam. Makes a very attractive border. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, English Violet—1943 All-America. A distinct new color, rosy mauve-violet. Uniform, true, continuous flowers, 2 in. across; on compact 12 to 15 inch plants. Very free flowering. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, America Alldouble—1943 All-America. The first "double" ever created in America; 100% true for doubleness. Flowers up to 2¼ in. in diameter. See front cover illustration. Unique midgreen dainty leaves, smaller than other Petunias with almost entire lack of stickiness. Will bloom from early summer to frost. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA, First Lady—1941 All-America. Beautiful, light or bluish pink flowers, 2½ in. across; on uniform, compact 12 in. plants. Blooms profusely all season. A unique color, distinct and pleasing. Pkt. 15c.

PETUNIA, Cream Star—1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf plants. Pkt. 15c.

RUDBECKIA, Starlight—1942 All-America. Large flowers, varying from fully double to single, mostly with three rows of petals. Branching plants, 3 ft. Colors from primrose yellow to mahogany and bicolors, with mahogany centers. Pkt. 25c.

ZINNIA, Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon, Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; 1¼ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA, Will Rogers—A striking new color, never before available in Zinnias. See illustration front cover. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia. Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS, Sensation Dazzler—1943 All-America. Rich deep velvety maroon flowers, 4 to 5 inches or more across, broad heavy fluted petals which slightly overlap. Long, heavy stems; plants 3 to 4 ft. Pkt. 25c.



PETUNIA, Igloo—1943 All-America. Small 1½-in. creamy-white, single flowers, with yellowish throat. Most uniform, reckless blooming, white hybrid nana, compact ever developed. Early to late. Pkt. 25c.



PHLOX, Rosy Morn—1941 All-America. Gigantea single, annual Phlox, rose pink with a white eye; blooms frequently larger than a half dollar. Early, free blooming. True and uniform; 12-in. high. Pkt. 15c.



ASTER, Extra Early Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-inch long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Flowers in wartime? WHY, OF COURSE



The world needs flowers . . . now more than ever

In your flower garden the world is always at peace. No matter how troubled the days, flowers are happy companions to which you may always turn for friendship and true contentment. So this year, of all years, make your garden the garden of your dreams!



The flowers that
millions will be planting
ten years from now



PETUNIA, Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Maximum height of plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.



MARIGOLD, Mission Giant Yellowstone—All-America 1942. Bright warm, clear yellow flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Double, incurved Chrysanthemum-like form, very attractive. Luxurious plants, 3 to 5-ft. tall. Late blooming, and last until frost. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Crown O'Gold Pastel Tints—New! Showy 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ -in. flowers. Yellow, old gold, pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, white, and cream. 3-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.



POPPY, Gartfort Art Shades—New! An Iceland Poppy in pastel shades. Exceptionally fine, huge flowers, beautifully fluted and soft texture. Extremely long, heavy, wiry stems, fine cut flower. Pkt. 25c.



COSMOS, Yellow Flare—All America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.



CALENDULA, Chrysantha—All-America Gold Medal winner in 1934 and tops in 1943. Long heavy stems admirably adapted to cutting. Taller than most Calendulas. Deservedly Popular. Pkt. 10c



MARIGOLD, Sunkist—1943 All-America. Very early, dwarf French Harmony type. Continuous blooming. 2-in. blossoms literally cover the 6 to 10-in. mound-like plants. Pkt. 25c.



MARIGOLD, Butterball Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact 6 to 10-in. plants, uniform and continuous blooming. Very early. Scabious-flowered blossoms $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, Fantasy, Melody—A new color in Fantasy Zinnias. Medium sized shaggy flowers, petals finely curled and twisted. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Start blooming early and last all summer. Pkt. 15c.



COSMOS, Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 10c.



NASTURTIIUM, Golden Gleam—All-America winner in 1933, and today the favorite Nasturtium. Double and semi-double, fragrant blossoms; semi-tall plants. Pkt. 10c.



SCABIOSA, Tall Double Mixed—(Morning Bride, or Pincushion Flower) Very fragrant. Will bloom from mid-summer until frost if not allowed to go to seed. Pkt. 10c.



ZINNIA, Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.



DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding, Mixed—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 20c.

FLOWERS to brighten your world



**Now MORE THAN EVER,
THE WORLD NEEDS BEAUTY!**

FROM AGERATUM TO ZINNIA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (a)—Annual
 - (b)—Biennial
 - (hp)—Hardy Perennial
 - (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
 - ◆—Suited to full shade
 - ◇—Suited to semi-shade
- For key to cultures see opposite page.



ASTERS, Single Giants of California

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.
Blue Cap—New, dwarf, Rich, deep blue. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.
Blue Perfection—Deep Amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants.
Fairy Pink—Salmon pink blossoms when plant only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. Maximum height 5-in. Pkt. 15c.
Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) (hp) ◆

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. Various. Blooms early summer to frost. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.
Carpet of Snow (a)—White flowers. Plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. across and only 3-in. high.
Little Gem (a)—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.
Lilac Queen (a)—Lavender-lilac flowers. 6-in. plants.
Violet Queen (a)—See pg. 6.
Saxatile (hp)—Dwarf, bushy. Yellow flowers.

ASTERS (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. Various. Need rich soil, good sun.
American Branching—Most popular. 3½ to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, long curled petals; stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors.
Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching plants, 2-ft. Long stems. All colors.
Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. See pg. 6.
Queen of the Market (Wilt-Resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.
ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) ◆—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.

ANTIRRHINUM (a) ◆ (Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. Various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.
Maximum Giant—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower-spikes. Pkt. 15c.
Majestic (Giant-Flowered Semi-Tall)—Rust-resistant. Flowers are large, but plants semi-tall. Pkt. 15c.
Half-Dwarf or Intermediate—Also called "Bedding." Large blooms; plants 15 to 18-in. Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf—Small, compact. All of the above in White, Pink, Salmon-rose, Golden Yellow, Scarlet, Orange, or mixed
Rosalie—1940 All-America. See illustration pg. 11. Pkt. 25c.
AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) ◆—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.
Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred—Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors.
ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.
Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.



PETUNIA, Salmon Supreme

BACHELOR'SBUTTON (a) (Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.
Jubilee Gem—All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Single

Blue—Universal favorite.
Red Boy—Deep glowing red.
White—Glistening snow-white.
Mixed—
BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff) (a)—Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft., prefers warm location. Rapid-growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seedpods.
BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) ◆—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.
BEAN (Scarlet Runner) (a)—Culture III. Cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 10-ft. Splendid ornamental climber; gives good shade. Bright red, pea-shaped flowers. Beans good for table.

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH— See Kochia.

BRACHYCOMBE (Swan River Daisy) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 10-in. Blooms all summer. Blue, rose and white daisy-like 1-in. flowers. Resemble small Cinerarias. Dwarf plants with deeply cut, lacy foliage.

CALENDULA (a) (Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.
Camfire Improved—Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.
Orange Fantasy—All-America 1938. Rather dwarf, heavily foliaged. Orange, with seal-brown crest of petals. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, Yellow Pigmy

Orange Shaggy—All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.
Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.
Chrysanthra or Sunshine—See pg. 7. Mixed—

**All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET**

except where otherwise noted

BLUE BELLS OF CALIFORNIA (Phacelia Campanularia) (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 9-in. Gentian-blue flowers; white antlers. Dwarf plants. Need dry soil, sun.
BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia.
BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a)—Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, like tiny parasols.

CALLIOPSIS (a) (Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.
Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.
Dwarf, Mixed—Ideal for edgings, rock gardens or to cut.
Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac.
Cup-and-Saucer Types—All colors.
Single—All colors.
Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer borders.

CANARY BIRD VINE (a) ♦—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 10 to 15-ft. Blooms continuously. Rapid-growing vine. Canary yellow flowers resemble a bird with half opened wings. Foliage finely cut, light green. Grows in shade.

CANDYTUFT (a) (hp)—ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed.
PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 8 to 10-in. Blooms in early spring and summer. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.

White Hyacinth (a)—Large heads of pure white flowers.

Umbellata Mixed (a)—Splendid range of colors.

Iberis (Perennial Candytuft)—Dwarf plants, a mass of flowers, pink, lavender or white.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 25 ft. Needs full sun and rich soil. Rapid climber, sometimes to 30 feet; fern-like foliage, cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (a)—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Bloom five months after seeding.

Giant Marguerite—Highly scented, large, fringed flowers, up to 3-in. across. White, crimson, pink and striped.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Mixed. Ht. 2-ft.

Flame of Fire—Pyramidal plants, branching into candelabra shape, each bearing a large, almost round, fiery red head.



PETUNIA, Glow



CLEOME, Pink Queen

Royal Velvet—All-America 1939. Large center comb, rich carmine, numerous long-stemmed laterals. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Comb Style, Mixed—

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)—Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.
Single Mixed—

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a)—See page 6. Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

CLARKIA (a)—Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers, set along stem.

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cup-and-Saucer Vine) (hnp)—Culture VIII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Press seeds into soil edgewise. Ht. 30 ft. Large, violet-colored bell-shaped flowers. Rapid growing perennial vine best treated as an annual. Clings to rough surfaces.

COLEUS (a) ♦—Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Excellent indoors foliage plant; can be transplanted outdoors in warm weather. Variegated leaves, green, red, yellow. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

COREOPSIS (hp)—Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.

Mayfield Giant—Tallest, most vigorous. Large, single flowers.

Sunburst Double—Pkt. 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Yellow Flare—See pg. 7.

Dazzler—Rich deep velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad heavy fluted petals. 1943 All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Ruffles—See pg. 7.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3 ft. plants.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Sensation Pinkie—Bright rose-pink. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation, White—Pkt. 15c.

Early Giant Singles—Mixed.

Double, Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Flower Seed Cultures

All flowers listed take one of these eight cultures

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; although little water will be necessary, watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2½" apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors in early spring, as soon as danger of frost is over, directly into beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out to give individual plants a chance to develop.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle, thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in seed-flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer months if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray and place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough

to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past, or if for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or 2½" pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Although little additional watering will be necessary, care must be taken never to permit soil to become dry. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. Note: Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Select a level location and raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out by heavy rains. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.

CUPHEA, Firefly (a) — Culture II. Height 10-in. Dwarf, compact, showy plant, 12-in. spread. Small, fiery-red flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a)—Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939.

DAHLIA (a) Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed — pkt. 15c.

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—See pg. 7.

DAISY, AFRICAN — See Arctotis.



COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy) (a) ♦ — Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retain natural colors when cut in bud and dried. **Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower)** — A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.

Strawflower (Helichrysum) — Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) — Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) ♦ — Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.

GAILLARDIA (a) (hp)

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat. **Indian Chief (a)** — Large single, bronze-red. Pkt. 15c.

Single and Double Mixed (a) — **Perennial Monarch Mixed** — Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp) — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems; tufted plant. Prized for cutting.

Mrs. Bradshaw — Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GLOBE AMARANTH — See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) ♦ — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.

Single Mixed —

Double Mixed — Long spikes with Pompon-like blossoms.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a) — Culture II. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. Mixed.

GYPHOPHILA (a) (hp)

(Baby's Breath)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom. **PERENNIALS:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Rose (a) — Blush pink.

White (a) — A pure strain.

Perennial White (hp) — Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a) — Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Large forms for massive backgrounds; smaller-flowered ideal for cutting.

Sun Gold — New! Huge 100% double flowers, free blooming, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 25c.

Tall or Dwarf, Double, Mixed — HELICHRYSUM — See Everlasting Flowers.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

CULTURE VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Indian Spring — All-America 1939. Semi-double and double fringed pink flowers. Will bloom first season. Pkt. 15c.

Double Mixed —

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a) Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

KUDZU VINE (Jack-and-the Beanstalk) (hp) — Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Ht. 30 to 40-ft. Blooms late summer. Fast-growing vine, large leaves. Bears small racemes of rose-pink blossoms.

LADY SLIPPER — See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage. Keep faded blossoms cut. **Pink Perfection** — 2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Early flowering. Pkt. 15c.

Lilac King — See pg. 6.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial — Most desirable blue.

White King, Giant Imperial — Large, double, pure white.

Giant Imperial Mixed — Rosamond, Stock Flowered — Pure, bright rose.

Ruby — See front cover and pg. 6.

Stock Flowered Mixed —

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS — See Perennial Sweet Pea.

LINUM (a) (hp) ♦ **ANNUALS:** culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-in. **PERENNIAL:** Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun.

Perennial Blue (hp) — Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.



ALYSSUM, Violet Queen

DELPHINIUM (hp) ♦

Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Belladonna—Silvery-blue large single flowers on tall spikes. Pkt. 20c. **Bellamosum**—Deep blue spikes 3 to 4-ft. Pkt. 20c.

Wrexham Hybrids — Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 25c.

Giant Pacific Hybrids—Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 35c.



COSMOS, Sensation Mixed

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Laciniatus Splendens—Single, 2-in. crimson flowers, large white eye. Compact 6 to 8-in. plants.

Heddwigi Double Mixed—

Heddwigi Single Mixed—

Heddwigi Double and Single Mixed—

Sweet Wivelsfield Hybrid—Bright crimson 2-in. blossoms.

DIDISCUS — See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

EUPHORBIA — See Snow-on-the-Mountain.



PETUNIA, Glow



PETUNIA, Radiance



LARKSPUR, Lilac King



ASTER, Giant Comet

Three of the many colors in this new dwarf double.



MARIGOLD, Dwarf Dbl. Harmony Hybrids



STOCKS, Giant Imperial



ZINNIA, Super Crown O'Gold



PETUNIA, Apple Blossom



PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet



SCABIOSA, Rosette



ZINNIA, Black Ruby



MARIGOLD, Wildfire



ANTIRRHINUM, Rosalie

Cooperate for

BEAUTY

ON THE HOME FRONT

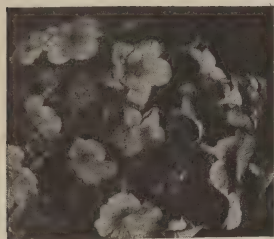


Spread good cheer
with flowers from
your own garden

Scarlet Flax (a)—Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—Culture V. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. 4-in. Small round compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella) (a)—Culture II. Height 18-in. Double flowers nestled among fine, feathery foliage. Clear cornflower blue and white. Curiously shaped seed pods.



PETUNIA, First Lady

KING LUPINES (a) ♦—Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. Mixed.

MARIGOLDS (a)

Culture II Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms early and late.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Cupid—New! See pg. 6.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Early Sunshine—Very early. Bushy, 24-in. plants. Blossoms 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. with incurved petals of lemon yellow. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double. Excellent color range, and striped variations.

Gigantea Sunset Giants—Odorless. Double flowers, frequently $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Primrose, yellow, deep orange. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Bedder—1942 All-America. Perhaps the earliest of all varieties. Plants form symmetrical mounds, covered with golden orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Golden Glow—Odorless. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, in clusters, somewhat like Chrysanthemum type, but petals straight, sharply pointed. Plants 2-ft. Early. Packet 15c.

Goldsmith—All-America 1942. Golden orange, extra large fully double flowers. Early. 2 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf DbI. Hybrids—Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type French Dwarf—Center deep orange, maroon-brown guard petals. Early. Plants 1-ft.

Harmony Type French Tall Single Ferdinand—Odorless. See illustration back cover. Plants 20 to 24-in. Pkt. 15c.

Honeycomb—New! See pg. 6.
Limelight—All-America 1940. Pale primrose yellow, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. across, Chrysanthemum-like head. 20-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Red and Gold Hybrids—Some solid red, others red and gold. Vary in color according to season and even on same plant. Early. Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9 in. tall $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Spotlight—Dwarf Double French type. Mahogany-red guard petals, yellow crested center.

Sunkist—1943 All-America. See front cover and pg. 7.

Yellow Pigmy—All-America 1940. Plants only 4-in. high; double, light lemon-yellow $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. flowers. Early. Pkt. 15c.

Yellow Supreme—Sweet scented yellow 3-in. blossoms.

Wildfire—New single Marigold. Flowers 2 to 3 in. across, many patterns and markings. Solid colors, stripes, variegations, mottlings, specklings, bi-colors. Colors include bright scarlet, orange, golden, mahogany and yellow.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America 1942. See illustration pg. 10. Late blooming. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—Culture I Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)—Culture VIII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a) (Ipomoea)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Cornell—New! Extremely large, red with white stripe. Rapid growth of hearty foliage. Pkt. 15c.

Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming.

Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich, wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across.
Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.



MORNING GLORY,
Pearly Gates

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in soil other plants would scorn.

DbI. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact plants.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms on semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf DbI.)—Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Gem (Dwarf DbI.)—Balanced range of bright colors.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.

Tall (Trailing) Mixed—

NEMESIA (a)—Culture V. Cover $1\frac{1}{12}$ -in. Ht. 1-ft. Dwarf, free blooming, showy plants. Flowers like miniature Snapdragons. Mixed.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—Culture II. Ht. 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NIEREMBERGIA (hhp)—Culture V. Sow $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Hippomanica (Dwarf Cup Flower)—Little plants completely covered with cup-shaped clear lavender blue blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

Coerulea, Purple Robe—All-America 1942. Cushion-like plants only 6 in. tall, violet-blue flowers. Blooms in 15 weeks. Stays in bloom a long time. Pkt. 25c.

NICOTIANA (a) ♦—Culture I. Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

NIEGELLA—See Love-in-a-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis

PANSY (a) ♦—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 6-in.

Giant Mixed—Richest colors and markings. Pkt. 20c.

Swiss Giants—Long stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall

America All-Double—See front cover and pg. 6.

Betsy Ross—New! See illustration pg. 10. Miniature, gray ruffled flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, completely covering plant. Pkt. 25c.

Balcony Petunias—Long spreading plants Good for window boxes, or overhanging effect. Red, White, Blue, Rose, Mixed.

Burgundy—Single, plain edged, large purple-carmine flower with white throat and violet tube. Pkt. 15c.

Cream Star—1940 All-America. Star-shaped, creamy white centers, surrounded by an aura of white. Free-blooming, dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 20c.

English Violet—See pg. 6. 1943 All-America.



STOCK, Ten Weeks

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

First Lady—All-America 1940. Very dwarf. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., blush pink. Bloom all season. Pkt. 15c.

Glow—All-America 1940. See illustration pg. 10. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Glamour—New! See pg. 7.

Giants of California Supreme Florist Strain—Blooms unbelievably large, 5 to 7-in., very heavily ruffled, in pink, rose or salmon rose, all with light, richly veined throats. Plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. Early. Pkt. 20c.

Hollywood Star—See illustration pg. 14. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

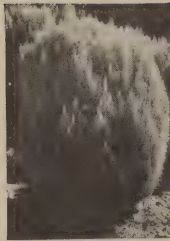
Igloo—See pg. 6. 1943 All-America.

Lace Veil—Heavily fringed, white, creamy throat. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Martha Washington—9-in. plant, large, frilled flowers. Blush-pink, edged with wine-red veins, violet throat. Pkt. 25c.

Radiance—All-America 1941. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2-in. flowers. See illustration pg. 10. Very early. Pkt. 25c.

Rose Gem—Single, bright rose. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.



Below: CARNATION, Chahaud's Giant; GAILLARDIA; PANSY, Coronation Gold
Above: DIANTHUS, Laciniatus Single; ESCHSCHOLTZIA; KOCHIA

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers, dwarf plants.

Salmon Supreme—All-America 1938. Salmon color when opening, changing to soft salmon-pink. 12-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—All desirable colors.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3½-in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Commence flowering when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

Twinkles—Small, rose flowers starred pure white. Very compact plants. Pkt. 15c.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat Plants, 1-ft. Pkt. 15c.

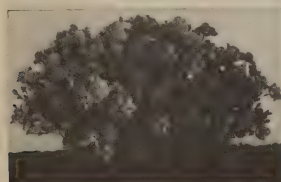
PHLOX (a) ♦

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

Drummondii—Improved, large flowering, tall variety. Mixed, or in individual shades.

Dwarf, Mixed—

Gigantea, Red Glory—All-America. Bright red, with white eye. Extra large flowers; tall, uniform plants. Early. Pkt. 25c.



NIEREMBERGIA,
Purple Robe

Rosy Morn—All-America 1941. Single, extra large, rose with white eye. 12-in. plants. Early. Pkt. 25c.

Salmon Glory—All-America 1931. Huge flowers; soft salmon pink florets with creamy-white eyes. Plants 10-in. Pkt. 15c.

POPPY (a) (hp)

ANNUALS: Cover ½-in. Ht. various. PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover ½-in. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.



RUDBECKIA, Starlight

Iceland, Art Shades (hp)—See pg. 6.

Shirley Mixed (a)—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

Emperor (hp)—Very large, Orange Iceland. Pkt. 20c.

California—See Eschscholzia.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—Abundant blooms first year.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—Culture III. Cover ½-in. Ht. 5-in. Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings

Double Mixed, and Single Mixed.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

RUDBECKIA, Starlight (a)—Culture II. Cover ¼-in. Ht. 2-ft. All-America 1942. Large flowers, varying from fully double to single. Primrose yellow to mahogany and bi-colors. Pkt. 25c.

SALPICLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—Culture II. Cover 1/16-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet tex-

tured, in many bright colors. Mixed.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)

(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2½-ft. Early summer to frost.

Heavenly Blue—Very early, azure-blue, double Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned bee-hive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCARLET RUNNER—See Bean.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

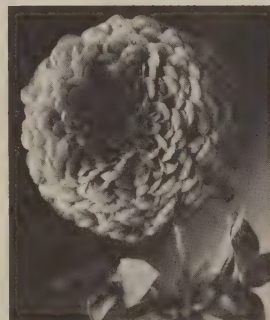
SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's-Orchid) (a)—Culture II. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely lacinated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—Culture VII. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW - ON - THE - MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—Culture IV. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2-ft. Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 1½ ft. Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.



ZINNIA,
Dahlia Flowered

STOCKS (a)

Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 2 ft. Blooms all summer. Likes well-enriched soil, plenty of moisture, some shade during hot months.

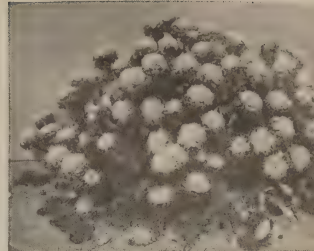
Giant Imperial—Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blooms, fine stems.

Evening Scented—Pleasant fragrance; fine color range. Beauty Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycombe.



MARIGOLD, Spry

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas ¾-in. deep, spacing 3-in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and much of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Giant Spencer—Large, well formed, waved flowers, usually four to a stem. Mixed, and in variety of colors.

Giant Ruffled—Large, extra ruffled flowers, double. Mixed and in many colors.

Early Flowering—Well formed, long stemmed flowers; bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than Giant Spencer.

Perennial Sweet Pea (Lathyrus)—Sturdy vine bearing clusters of waxy, handsome flowers.

SWEET WILLIAM (hp) ♦—Culture VII. Cover seeds ½-in. Ht. to 1½-ft. Free-flowering, large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. Single, Double, Mixed.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—Culture I. Cover ½-in. Ht. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.



When you can't get to the store

Don't let gas rationing or thin tires keep you from getting your garden started on time this spring.

ORDER BY PHONE

Call us any time. We are always ready to fill your needs just as promptly as if you had come in person.

ORDER BY MAIL

If more convenient, order any desired items in this Annual by mail. All orders will be promptly filled for delivery to home or business address.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Blue Sentinel — Rich navy blue, medium sized florets and trusses. 10-in. plants. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Mammoth White, Scarlet, Shades of Blue, and Mixed. —

VINCA (Periwinkle) (a) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½ ft. Seeds germinate slowly. Ornamental bedding plant. Flowers star-shaped, with brilliant green foliage. **Mixed.**

WALLFLOWER (hhp) — Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Ht. 1½-ft. — A lovely early spring bloomer. Fragrance pleasing, colors startling. **Siberian Mixed.**

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE — Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Black Ruby — See pg. 6.

Crown of Gold — Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Cerise Queen — Brilliant orange-rose Californid Giant.

Crimson Queen — Mammoth rich crimson flowers.

Cut - and - Come - Again, Mixed — Flowers 2½-in., long stems. Compact, branching, plants, bloom early, last all summer until frost.

Dahlia Flowered — 6-in. blooms. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Exquisite — New! Dahlia flowered. Light rose, darker center. Pkt. 25c.

Fantasy — Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants. **Melody** (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wildfire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; **White Light** (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California — Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. **Mixed.**

Howard's Giant Crested — Blossoms 4 to 5-in., cushiony center, broad guard petals. Orange, orange scarlet, yellow, rose, maize, crimson. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Lilliput — Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture — Plants 12 to 18-in. Pompons 1 to 1½-in. Variegated pastel colors.

Lilliput Valencia — Deep burnt orange pompon.

Linearis — Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants.

Midget Tom Thumb — 6 to 10-in. bushes; tiny blossoms, perfect doubles. All shades.

Mexicana — Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed — Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; 2½ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints — See pg. 7.

Scabious Flowered — Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants 2½ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints — Flowers 5 to 5½-in. See illustration pg. 11. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers — See front cover and page 6.



SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)
Rust-Resistant Giants



VERBENA, Brightness



PETUNIA, Hollywood Star



PETUNIA, Theodosia



PETUNIA, Betsy Ross



PHLOX, Gigantea, Red Glory



ZINNIA, Exquisite



HELIANTHUS, Sun Gold



CENTAUREA, Blue Boy



MORNING GLORY, Cornell

Especially Recommended!

Planting Guide

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations.

B—For a succession of blooms.

C—For shady locations.

D—For poor soil.

E—For edging.

F—For the rock garden.

G—For their foliage.

H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.

I—For their fragrance.

J—For porch or windowboxes.

K—Climbing vines.

L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Bellis	6-8	CF	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-72	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Cobaea Scandens	30 ft.	K	15-20	3-4 Mos.	vine
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Heliotrope	18-24	I	10-15	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-96	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	AB	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	IK	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12-30 ft.	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12-50 ft.	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-96	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush.vine
Nigella	10-18	BF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-60	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	CE	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	48-96	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



INCURVED CACTUS DAHLIA



REGAL LILY

BULBS AND TUBERS

for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous, cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

LILIES

Calla Lily—Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers. Dark green spotted foliage.

Elegans—Dwarf. Orange-red or yellow flowers. Excellent for mass planting, fine for cutting.

Henryi—Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more with many huge flowers.

Regal—Trumpet shaped white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Hardy.

Superbum—(American Turk's-cap Lily). Brilliant orange-red flowers in cone-like cluster on very tall stalks.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

Choice of all the
GLADIOLUS

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall

spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dream of Beauty—Large rose-red. Tall, strong grower.

More Gladiolus on next page

BULBS for Spring Planting

GLADIOLUS (Continued)

Dr. F. E. Bennett — Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.
Debonair — LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch, 6-8 medium size blooms.
Giant Nymph — Light salmon-pink, creamy yellow in throat. Giant flowers. One of the best.
Golden Dream — Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

La Paloma — Vivid orange, inconspicuous white spearhead in throat. Large flowers; tall spike.

Minuet — Clear light lavender, very large flower of heavy substance. One of the best lavender.

Mother Machree — Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Maid of Orleans — Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Margaret Fulton — Rich soft dark clear salmon. 6-8 well placed medium size blooms.

Picardy — Rich apricot-pink. Florets

extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina — Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

Red Phipps — Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Vagabond Prince — Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga — Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.

**GARDEN
STORE
BULB PRICES**

GLADIOLUS: Betty Nuthall, Giant Nymph, Golden Dream, Margaret Fulton, Picardy, Bagdad, Debonair, Wasaga. Each 4c; Doz. 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

Dr. F. E. Bennett, Maid of Orleans, Red Phipps, Dream of Beauty, La Paloma. Each 5c; Doz. 45c; 100 for \$3.25.

Commander Koehl, Charles Dickens, Minuet, Mother Machree, Pelegrina, Vagabond Prince. Each 6c; Doz. 60c; 100 for \$4.25.

Rainbow Mixed Gladioli. Doz. 35c; 100 for \$2.50.

DAHLIAS: Jersey Beauty, Jane Cowl, Jersey Beacon, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, White King, Avalon, Kentucky, Monmouth Champion, Thomas A. Edison (All Varieties Listed). Each 15c; Doz. \$1.50; 100 for \$11.00.

BOXED DAHLIAS—Six fine assorted dahlias, each individually wrapped and labelled, boxed with cultural directions complete for 59c.

CANNAS: All varieties listed. Each 10c; Doz. \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

LILIES: Regale, Superbum, Each 20c; Doz. \$2.20.

Tenuifolium, Each 15c; Doz. \$1.50.

Umbellatum, Pardalinum, Each 25c; Doz. \$2.75.

CALADIUM: Fancy Leaved. Each 29c.

Elephant's Ear. Each 19c; Doz. \$2.00.

TUBEROSE. Each 8c; Doz. 80c; 100 for \$6.00.

DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS—Red, Rose, Yellow, Orange and White. Each 25c; Doz. \$2.50.



DAHLIA, Mrs. I. De Ver Warner

DAHLIA, Jersey Beauty



CANNA, Yellow King Humbert

FOOD for V-I-C-T-O-R-Y

The yield of your own good earth
... Preserved in sparkling, serried
rows on your own pantry shelf!
What better contribution to the
Nation's fight for food!
Food from your own garden
means health for your family the
year 'round. Food from your own
garden saves transportation. You
help yourself and you help your
nation when you grow and pack
your own food in these critical
times.



Approved

VEGETABLE SELECTIONS

CHOSEN FROM AMONG THOUSANDS OF AVAILABLE
VARIETIES, THE FINEST FOR QUALITY AND YIELD

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks, fine quality tight packed tips.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush
Large Packet, 10c

Bountiful—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

Dwarf Horticultural—Late, heavy yielding. Flat green pods, 5-in. long. Fine for snap and green-shell purposes, as well as dried. Light buff seeds spotted red. 65 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful—Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939.

Stringless Green Pod—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days.

Tendergreen—Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

**Beans, Wax Podded,
Dwarf or Bush Varieties**

Large Packet, 10c

Improved Golden Wax—A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Early and productive. Rich yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy.

Round Pod Kidney Wax or Brittle Wax—Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. 58 days.

Sure Crop Wax—Big, sturdy, productive plants. Thick, flat golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days.

Beans, Pole

Large Packet, 10c

Kentucky Wonder—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

London Horticultural—For use as a snap and green shell bean. Oval pods 6-in. long, stringless. Very fleshy. 70 days.

Beans—Lima, Dwarf or Bush

Large Packet, 10c

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. Large pkt. 15c.

Burpee's Bush—Medium large plant. Pods contain three to four large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days.

Fordhook Bush—Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality. 75 days.

Henderson's Bush—Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Beans, Lima Pole

King of the Garden—Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Small Sieva—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

BEETS

Crosby's Egyptian—Extra early. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Large pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Half Dwarf Improved—Firm, thick-set balls—1½ in. in diameter. Plant 20 to 24-in. apart. 70 days. Large pkt. 10c.

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days. Pkt. 10c.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days. Pkt. 10c.

All Vegetable Seeds

5¢ PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

WINTER STORAGE

Many vegetables can be stored for several months and used as an important part of the family's winter food supply. Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality, free from injury and defects; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

VEGETABLES THAT CAN BE STORED SUCCESSFULLY

BEETS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, WINTER RADISHES—To keep well in storage these should come from late plantings. Leave in field until late fall. Trim tops to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Do not wash. Pack in boxes or baskets in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated basement, storage cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

CABBAGE—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in room with temperature of 40 to 60 degrees, with high humidity. If humidity is too low, cover heads with moist soil or sand. Not injured by freezing if allowed to thaw out gradually.

CELERY, KALE, CHINESE CABBAGE, ENDIVE, LEEKS—May be stored in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. When digging plants, leave some soil on roots, and set them as close to each other as possible. Water soil around roots often, but leave the leaves and stems dry. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

SQUASH, PUMPKINS—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4 inches of stem on them. Handle carefully to avoid injury. Cure for a few days at temperature of 80 to 85 degrees. Store in dry place.

PEAS, BEANS—Harvest as they dry but before pods crack open. May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool,

dry, dark place. A few drops of carbon disulphide placed in each jar of beans and jar closed tight, will kill weevils without affecting flavor and germination. Weevils may also be killed by heating beans to 150 degrees F. for 1 hour; such heating, however, means beans can no longer be used as seed.

ONIONS—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over and start to dry. Cure by placing in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. At approach of winter, should be stored in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

PARSNIPS, SALSIFY, HORSE RADISH—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in garage or other service building. May also be stored as beets and carrots are stored.

POTATOES—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40 degrees, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

SWEET POTATOES—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Easily injured and must be handled carefully at all times. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85 degrees F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55 degrees.

How to Grow Head and Leaf Lettuce

Plant leaf lettuce as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Head lettuce planting can follow about two weeks later; make permanent transplanting when second set of leaves appears. Leaf lettuce is higher in vitamins than head lettuce.



Sow seeds in shallow drills a foot apart in early spring. Keep sowing every 3 weeks until midsummer. In this way you'll have lettuce for the table all season long.



Leaf lettuce can be left right in rows. Thin it out somewhat and allow it to grow along. When picking, cut off with shears just above ground—a new crop will grow.



Grow head lettuce by transplanting at 12" intervals the small plants grown from seed of heading variety. These plants are fragile and need protection from sun.

For Best Results with Tomatoes

Set out when apple blossoms fall. Staked plants produce better fruit and can be set 8' apart in rows 3' apart. Avoid soils fertilized this year with fresh manure. Give light feedings every 3 weeks after flower buds appear.



Plant 3' apart each way. Fill hole with water before placing plant. Cover to protect from sun. Keep the soil about them cultivated and free from weeds.



Trim lower leaves and suckers as plant grows. Do not allow branching formation. Tomato plant culture is easier if growth is confined to the main shoot.



Stake the plants when 12" high by use of sturdy 6' stake set 4' from plant. Tie plant to stake as the height increases, using soft twine.

The Care and Culture of Root Crops



Thin seedlings as soon as big enough to handle. No matter how sparsely you have sown the seed, early thinning is important to proper growth.



Beets are best when from 1" to 2" in diameter. Beet tops, too, are deliciously tender at this size. Turnips are at their best at this size also—parsnips after a frost.

Root crops must penetrate the soil to a considerable depth. They cannot be grown in stiff clays.

Carrots and beets are especially in demand as table vegetables and are particularly suited for canning. Parsnips and turnips are equally delicious and may be stored over winter.

Better plants result from careful cultivating and weeding.



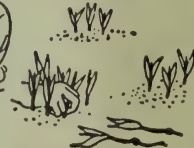
Pluck carrots when 3" to 4" long. This is when they are most tender and best suited for canning as well. Store larger sizes.

Steps in the Culture of Sweet Corn

Sweet corn is most delicious 21 days after silking. Judge when corn is ready to pick by feeling whether the kernels make the husk tight at the tip instead of stripping back the husk. Pick corn just before it is to be cooked or used for canning.



Sow seed in hills 3' to 4' apart each way, about 5 seeds to the hill. Don't do your planting until the ground is warm. For good supply, plant 3 times 3 weeks apart.



Thin out to 3 strong plants in each hill when 5" high. Light dressing of nitrate of soda previous to or during rain will hasten the growth of young plants.



Working the soil is extremely important to good growth. Hoe at least weekly until 3' high. Do not work so close to the plant as to endanger the roots.



CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. Pkt. 10c.

COLLARD

Southern or Georgia—An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN, HYBRIDS

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere.

We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of Corn you want.

Talk it over with us. Let us help you to increased yields and increased enjoyment.

Evergreen Hybrid—A very valuable hybrid with large uniform white ears, 9 to 10-in. long. 16-18 rowed. Large pkt. 10c.

Golden Cross Bantam Hybrid—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14



CARROT, Imperator

rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 76 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Ioana Hybrid—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. 67 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Marcross Hybrid—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. Large pkt. 10c.

Spangcross Hybrid—1941 All-America. Extra early, resistant to bacterial wilt; cold hardy for early spring planting. 12-row yellow ears, 6 to 7-in. long. 64 days. Large pkt. 10c.

SWEET CORN Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. Large pkt. 10c.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender, sweet. 93 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Golden Bantam—The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. Large pkt. 10c.

Whipple's Early Yellow—Prolific and vigorous grower. Ears 7 to 8-in., with 12 to 16 rows of broad, deep creamy yellow kernels. Excellent flavor. Medium early. 84 days. Large pkt. 10c.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow—Large, late yellow variety with golden kernels, creamy white when popped. Ears 8 to 9-in.



WATERMELON
Dixie Queen

CARROTS

Chantenay, Red Cored—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. Pkt. 10c.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

Greater Chantenay—A recent development from the old Chantenay. 1 to 2-in. longer. Smooth, with strong top. Pkt. 10c.

Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

Morse's Bunching—Deep orange sweet flesh, practically no core. Cylindrical, 8-in. long, about 1½-in. thick. Pkt. 10c.

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

Super Snowball—Favorite early variety. Pure white compact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7-in. 55 days. Pkt. 25c.

CABBAGE

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small round solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½-in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days. Pkt. 10c.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

All Season—Flattened globe heads, midseason, for kraut or storage. Pkt. 10c.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—Extremely large, flat heads, 6½ to 7-in. deep. High quality, 10 to 11-in., 9 to 11-lb. heads. 95 to 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

Wong Bok—Short, broad heads. Keeps well. 78 days. Pkt. 10c.



BEET, Detroit
Dark Red Perfected



CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market



CABBAGE, Golden Acre
Yellows-Resistant

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

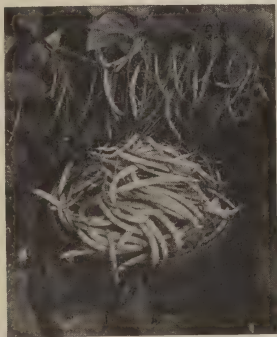
CUCUMBER

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Chicago Pickling—Even size, square ended; 7-in. long and 2½-in. thick. Disease resistant. Dark green. Very productive.

Colorado—A very attractive variety, good for market gardens and for shipping. Fruit very dark green, cylindrical, round with small seed pocket. Unusually free from striping at blossom end.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered both ends, good color.



BEAN, Plentiful

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9-in. long. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease.

Improved White Spine or Arlington—Fruits 8 to 9-in. long. An old standard early sort.

National Pickling—Straight, symmetrical fruits, 6-in. long. Superb for small pickles, very uniform. 50 days.

Straight Eight, w.s.—Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

New Hampshire Hybrid—All-America Silver Medal 1939. The dark purple fruits are of the highest quality. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Deep Heart Fringed—All-America Silver Medal, 1940. An entirely new type of endive. Leaf margins deeply cut and curled. Instead of lying flat on the ground, outer leaves turn upward, making this variety less susceptible to bottom rot than most others. Well-filled hearts, closely packed with abundance of fine leaves, blanch to clear creamy yellow. Suitable for home and market garden.

Large Green Curled (Pink Ribbed)—Outer leaves bright green, mid-ribs tinged with rose. Center blanches readily, making attractive salad. 95 days.

KALE

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

KOHLRABI

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

Big Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.

Hanson—Hardy and sure heading. Heads large, globular, compact, tender and sweet. Good for mid-summer planting.

Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular

shaped head, dark green with blanching, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early, hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

Cos or Romaine

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanching interior. 66 days.

SEVEN POINTS for Vegetable Growers

1 Soil Preparation

Rich, sandy loam is best adapted to gardening. Stiff clay must be broken up and given plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soil should have fertilizing.

Work soil deeply, making the top three or four inches fine and loose. Thorough hoeing or raking before planting keeps down weeds. Do not work wet clay.

If subsoil is stiff clay, special drainage is needed. Tile placed three feet below surface and not more than eighteen feet apart will greatly improve results.

2 Planting

For planting in open ground, choose a time when the soil is moist but not wet. Seed should be covered immediately after planting so as to retain moisture. Press down fine earth firmly around seeds so as to bring particles into close contact with the seed.

Planting depths are suggested by the table on page 24. However, it should be noted that the best depth varies with the condition of the soil, so that each gardener's own practical experience must be considered.

In order that the tender stems of seedlings can push through the ground easily, soil must be soft and loose.

3 Cultivating

The importance of cultivating cannot be over-emphasized. Proper cultivation pays ample dividends.

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth not only kills weeds but encourages healthy root development. It also allows air to enter, and helps conserve moisture.

As plants grow, cultivation should become more shallow to avoid injury to roots.

A dust mulch of fine soil on the surface helps hold the moisture in the soil below—but a crust over the soil is harmful and should be broken up.

4 Watering

While roots may be watered at any time, plants should be watered early morning or evening. Remember that one good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

5 Time of Planting

Seasonal variations make it difficult to specify planting by date. In using planting "calendars" it is well to make allowances for "late" or "early" seasons.

When heavy frosts are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach.

When frosts are about over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and set out cabbage, and cauliflower plants.

When all frosts are over, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When soil is quite warm, plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the plants.

Trees, shrubs, vines and dormant roses should be set out as early as conditions will permit, before the leaf buds open.

Gladiolus bulbs and Dahlias should not be planted until the soil is quite warm.

6 Crop Succession

It is preferable not to have a second planting of any one crop follow the first on the same soil. Where vegetables mature early, they should be followed by later kinds. For example, follow early carrots by late beans or corn—or follow radishes with cabbage or tomatoes.

7 Garden Sanitation

Keeping the garden healthy is not only a matter of spraying and dusting. Of course, reliable and properly selected insecticides should be used whenever and wherever there is any evidence of insect pests. A quick, early attack on insects and plant diseases is simply good gardening sense.

But garden sanitation also calls for keeping the garden clean. In fall, be sure to remove and burn all rubbish, thus destroying many insect eggs that would develop the following spring.

Also combat plant diseases, wherever possible, by using the new disease-resistant strains of flowers and vegetables.



CARROT, Imperator

MELONS

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader.

Rocky Ford—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2½-lb. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

WATERMELON

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Harris' or Coles' Early—Very productive. Medium size, short and oval. Alternate dark and light green stripes. Tender rind, black seed, pink-red flesh. 20-lb. 75 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined.

MUSTARD

Forhook Fancy—Dark green, osh-trium-like leaves of mild flavor. Large bush-like plants, vigorous; heavy yield.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

Southern Giant Curled Longstanding—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

ONIONS

Yellow Varieties

Ebenezer—Large, somewhat flattened. Leading variety for onion sets. Pkt. 10c.

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid, yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days. Pkt. 10c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, slightly yellow toned flesh. 112-114 days. Pkt. 10c.



PEPPER, Bull Nose

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days. Pkt. 10c.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 10c.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. flesh. 112-114 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days. Pkt. 10c.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler, 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 10c.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.



ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

WHITE GLOBE.

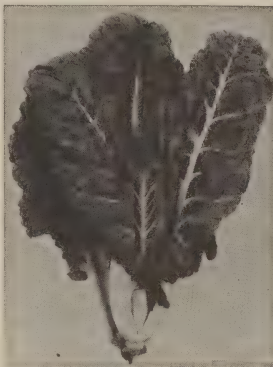
RED.

YELLOW.

OKRA or GUMBO

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 6 days.



SWISS CHARD

PARSLEY

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut.

Hamburg Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring.

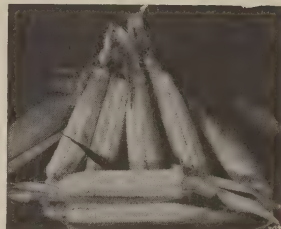
PARSNIP

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PEAS

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in.



CORN, Golden Bantam

pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32-in. 60 days. Large pkt. 10c.

American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior—The old favorite. Dark green, fairly coarse vine. Single and double pods, light-green, 12 to 14-in. vines, 2¾-in. pods. 61 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Laxtonian—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 2½-in. pods. Large pkt. 10c.



When you can't get to the store

Don't let gas rationing or thin tires keep you from getting your garden started on time this spring.

ORDER BY PHONE

Call us any time. We are always ready to fill your needs just as promptly as if you had come in person.

ORDER BY MAIL

If more convenient, order any desired items in this Annual by mail. All orders will be promptly filled for delivery to home or business address.

"A pound of food saved is worth a pound of bullets made, in achieving victory."

MORDECIA EZEKIEL
Economic Advisor to the
Secretary of Agriculture,
U. S. A.



PEAS (Continued)

Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. One of earliest. Large pkt. 10c.

World's Record—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24 to 26-in. vine. Broad, plump, medium green pods with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Peas—Later Varieties

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods

single, very broad, plump, straight dark green, pointed; contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods, 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Improved Telephone—Dark podded, most popular late variety. Pods 4½ to 5½-in. long, very large; vine about 40-in. tall. 75 days. Large pkt. 10c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days. Large pkt. 10c.

For increased yield, Inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS

Packet 10c

Bull Nose or Large Bell—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2½-in. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Fordhook—Very large, early, prolific variety of rich green color, turning to crimson. Bears fruits in clusters of 5 to 7 with thick meat. Pkt. 15c.

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh.



ONION
Yellow Globe

Kentucky Field or Large Cheese—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

Winter Luxury or Pie—Early, resembling Small Sugar but larger. Flat ended, 9 to 10-in. 7 to 8-lb. Thin, netted, orange-yellow skin. 100 days.

RADISH

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.



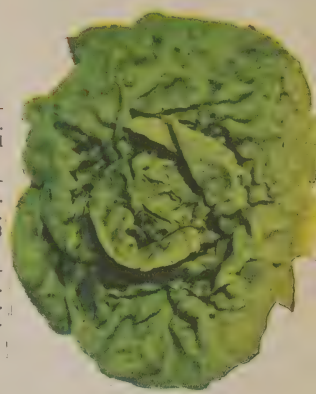
PEAS
Little Marvel

Fall and Winter Varieties
Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days. Pkt. 10c.



LETTUCE
Big Boston

Improved or Giant Nobel—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very large, thick, smooth, deep green leaves. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

King of Denmark—Exceptionally long standing, large plants. Broad, dark-green leaves, somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting. 46 days. Pkt. 10c.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

Spinach seed is scarce this year. Order early, before stocks are depleted.



PEAS
Laxton's Progress

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½ in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Giant Summer Straightneck—Yellow fruit nearly double the size of the old "Crookneck." Finest quality. 58 days.

Zucchini—Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 4 to 5-in. through, 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-cream-gray. Very firm, delicate flavored flesh. Bush type. 60 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Golden Table Queen—All-American medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

TOMATOES

Packet 10c

Break o' Day—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage. Early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Greater Baltimore—Mid-season variety. The vines are large, vigorous, and open. Fruits medium-large, flat, fairly solid and firm. Deep scarlet. 82 days.

Golden Queen—The leading, main-crop large yellow variety. Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

Improved Stone—Medium late. Deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Vines large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep. Smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor. 86 days.



RADISH
Early Scarlet Turnip



TOMATO
Improved Stone

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Stokesdale—An extremely important new development. Smooth, 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly

solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than the Marglobe group. Usually ahead of Bonny Best, too—and 2 ounces heavier. Pkt. 10c.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive in appearance and popular for preserves.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

Purple Top Strap Leaf—Large, flat roots, 4 to 6-in. across. Deep purplish red on top, milky white lower. Fine-grained, sweet, tender flesh. Very quick grower. 48 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—Small, erect tops. Round roots, 3 to 4-in., smooth and deep yellow, slightly bitter. 60 to 65 days.

Foliage Turnip

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20-in. bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip
American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

SEED SHORTAGES UNAVOIDABLE

Many varieties of garden seed are scarce this spring. We will furnish all items listed to the best of our ability, but must point out the likelihood of shortages, and advise ordering your garden seed early.

There is no substitute for GARDEN-FRESH vegetables

Tastier!

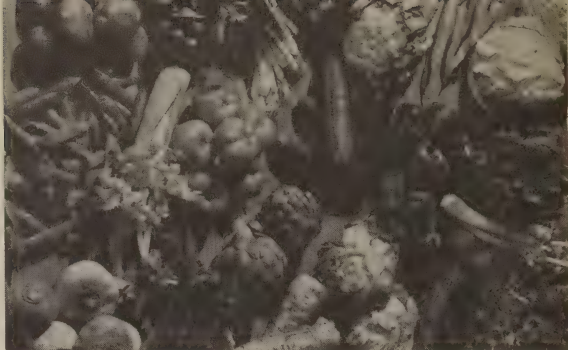
Healthier!



Planting Guide

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/2 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/2 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/2 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Celeriac	1 pkt.	18 to 24	6	1/4		1 pkt.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/2 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/2 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Fennel	1/2 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 12			
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/2 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N. Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.



Vitamin Values

A guide to the vitamin contents of garden vegetables with a comparison of VEGETABLES vs PILLS

Are you looking for vitamin bargains? You'll find the best vitamin values in vegetables! Look at the chart below for a comparison of the vitamin content of a standard vitamin pill costing about two cents and the vitamins in one-half cup (3.5 oz.) servings of garden vegetables:

	Vitamins				Minerals	
	International Units	B ₁	C	G	Grams Calcium	Milli-grams Iron
Average Vitamin Pill	1650	110	200	165	.125	3.3
Asparagus	700	70	700	40	.021	1.0
Beans, Green	1000	25	300	40	.055	1.16
Beets	35	—	100	50	.028	0.85
Beet greens	12000	—	1000	150	.094	3.24
Broccoli	9000	37	1400	75	.140	1.37
Brussels Sprouts	200	60	1500	—	.027	1.17
Cabbage	100	25	1200	20	.046	0.43
Carrots	2100	20	100	20	.045	0.64
Cauliflower	30	50	1500	35	.022	0.94
Celery, bleached	10	10	100	—	.051	0.22
Celery, green	1000	10	100	10	.078	0.62
Chard	9000	—	750	30	.100	3.09
Collards	7000	50	800	100	.202	1.66
Corn, White	50	45	200	—	.004	0.27
Corn, Yellow	500	45	200	20	.006	0.47
Cucumber	20	15	200	8	.006	0.33
Dandelion	12000	—	2000	6	.084	3.05
Egg Plant	35	15	200	10	.006	0.25
Endive (escarole)	15000	28	400	40	.029	1.53
Kale	20000	50	2500	200	.181	2.54
Lettuce, head	100	25	250	15	.017	0.50
Lettuce, loose-leafed	4000	25	250	75	.069	1.5
Lima Beans, green	500	115	600	100	.028	2.40
Mustard greens	13000	45	2500	375	.221	0.50
Onions	—	25	275	28	.041	0.48
Peas	1000	140	500	65	.023	2.07
Peppers	5000	10	2500	40	.012	0.40
Potatoes, sweet	3500	30	400	30	.20	0.77
Potatoes, white	30	40	250	15	.013	1.02
Spinach	25000	40	1500	125	.78	2.55
Squash, summer	1000	15	—	5	.18	0.35
Squash, winter	4000	15	100	25	.19	0.55
Tomato	1000	25	450	15	.007	0.40
Turnip	20	12	600	12	.056	0.52

VITAMIN A promotes growth, appetite, digestion, resistance to infection. Necessary for formation of teeth.

VITAMIN B₁ promotes growth, appetite and digestion. Essential for proper nerve function.

VITAMIN C guards against scurvy. Required for normal tooth and bone formation and maintenance, and for proper healing of wounds.

VITAMIN G promotes growth. Prevents lesions and certain abnormal changes in the eyes resulting in failing vision.

Vegetable Cultural Directions

ASPARAGUS. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

BUSH BEANS. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

POLE BEANS. Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS. Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

CABBAGE. Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CARROTS. Sow early and thinly—in light deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

CAULIFLOWER. Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CHINESE CABBAGE. An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS. Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.

CORN. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill. Hoe often, but not deeply.

CUCUMBER. The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

EGG PLANT. Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hot bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE. Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

KALE or BORECOLE. Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

KOHLRABI. Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather — after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

LETTUCE. Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

MUSKMELON. Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

OKRA or GUMBO. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woody fibres.

ONION SETS. Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONION. Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent

crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and handweed crop every 2 weeks during summer.

PARSLEY. Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off all leaves. The new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP. Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves Parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

PEAS. For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-weeks intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

For increased yield, INOCULATE! Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

PEPPERS. Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

PUMPKIN. Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

RADISH. Soil should be light, quick and rich to ensure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to 3" apart. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth and prompt picking.

RHUBARB. Sow in cold frame in spring and transplant into rows as soon as plants are large enough. In fall or the following spring transplant to permanent location in rows 3' to 5' apart each way. Stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

SPINACH. Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.

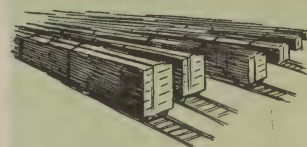
SQUASH. Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

SWISS CHARD. Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES. Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3' apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

TURNIPS. For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

WATERMELON. Requires about same culture as Muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.



Conserve transportation

Your home vegetable garden helps to conserve vital war transportation. Vegetables that must be hauled hundreds of miles use freight cars and trucks that are badly needed for defense transportation. In our all-out war effort, your home garden is a valuable aid to the nation's production and distribution.

A better lawn for your home?

We can help you!

We know lawns! And we know this territory! ASK US

No lawn mixture can meet the needs of every territory — or all the varying requirements in the same vicinity.

To be sure of having a thick, lasting turf, you must sow a mixture of true turf grasses properly suited to your own soil and climatic conditions.

To be sure of getting such a mixture, buy your seed from a seedsman right here in your own territory.

For years it has been our business to provide exactly the right kind of seed for each particular lawn condition.

You can depend on us for the greatest bargain in lawn seed — the most grass of the best type per dollar of cost.

Remember, too, that we are always glad to help solve any lawn troubles you may have. Our long experience has taught us the answers to the particular problems encountered in this locality.



LAWN FACTS every home owner should know

Before you make your lawn, consider your soil. A heavy soil, predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus. A light soil can be improved with a top dressing of heavier soil, or by adding humus in the form of peat moss, or commercial humus.

1

Top dressing is always valuable in helping new seedlings and encouraging the spread of older grass, while leveling the lawn surface as well. Use a bushel of good, rich, weed-free soil to 100 square feet, with more in the low spots.

Peat moss is a valuable addition to light or heavy soils. It is an effective remedy for excessive dissipation of moisture, keeping the soil particles loose and friable. Either spade it into the soil or apply as a top dressing, at least half an inch deep. With a very heavy clay soil, use one inch or more.

2

Feed the soil before you seed, so that the

planting to follow will not lack food for its all-important early growth. Feeding restores nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc., after plant growth has deprived the soil of these vital elements.

Mix lawn food with top dressing or distribute it evenly over the top dressing with a fertilizer spreader. Don't use fresh manure; it usually contains weed seeds. We can supply you with lawn foods of the correct weight for local and individual requirements.

Consider tree feeding as part of your lawn-building campaign. If trees are well fed, they will not compete with grass for the nourishment from the soil they share. Ask us about methods, foods and equipment for fertilizing your trees effectively.

3

Seeding may be done by hand, or with a spreader. To decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces, distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other.

Good results are often secured with one pound of seed to each 200 square feet of lawn. However, this is the minimum amount. You will get a better lawn, and more quickly by sowing a pound to each 100 square feet.

Do not skimp on seeds, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn-making operation. Ample seeding insures the dense turf necessary during the early life of the lawn for checking the introduction and development of weeds. *Beat the weeds with lots of seeds.*

4

Seed early in the season. Grass seed is not damaged by freezing temperature or any other weather condition except standing water. Long before you begin work on your flower garden, you can start your lawn, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. While the frost is still in the ground, the checked or honeycombed condition of the soil provides ideal shelter for the seed without raking in. Where possible, sowing over light spring snow simplifies even distribution.

Planting necessarily delayed even until mid-summer is successful, however, if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding. But grass in the shade of trees thrives well all through the season only when sown early enough to get a good start before the foliage has a chance to deprive it of food and light. Even though repeated seeding should be required, persistence here is sure to bring success.

5

Seed on a calm day or early in the morning, when the seed will fall where you want it. If the frost is out of the ground, rake the seed into the soil lightly, or brush it in by dragging some light, flexible object, as a sack. Be sure you have the seed covered with one-eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing. Now you are ready to roll lightly to bring soil particles into contact with the seed.

6

Rolling may be properly employed for pressing the soil firmly around new seed and around grass roots disturbed by winter. Use a light water-ballast roller, empty to one-third full. Soil becomes compacted if rolled too often—or when wet and sticky. For leveling a lawn, use top dressing—never a roller.

7

Moisture. Every lawn has its special characteristics with respect to the amount of water required and the measures called for in retaining moisture. Note the foregoing recommendations concerning the use of peat moss.

To determine how much water you must use, look for the answer down beneath the surface. Cut a small plug of soil, two or three inches deep. If only the upper inch is dry, normal watering is sufficient. But if the soil looks dry very much below that, use plenty of water for positive surface and subsoil penetration.

Ample watering is much better than mere "sprinkling" on almost any type of soil. It encourages deep roots well below the drier upper soil of hot summer days. High ground, especially if unshaded, will need more water than lower spots with bordering trees.

8

Mow new grass only after it has reached a growth between two and three inches. Do not delay until it topples. Set the mower to cut at about two inches. Too close cutting of new or old grass, unless done very frequently, may cause injury by exposure to the sunlight after the shade of a denser growth. Mowed cuttings help the lawn if not too deep. But don't leave fallen leaves; they are worthless as fertilizer until fully decayed. And grass from any well-selected seed needs no winter protection.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

SELECTED BY A
"HOME" SEEDSMAN

Triple-Tested!

1. For PURITY
2. For GERMINATION
3. For PERFORMANCE

SUNNY GLEN MIXTURE

Years of experience has proved the desirability of Sunny Glen Lawn Seed. It has all the attributes desired in a fine lawn grass. The fact that it has been used for years on many of Dayton's finest lawns should be proof enough of its quality and satisfactory performance. Contains only top quality fine bladed grasses plus 5 percent White Dutch Clover. Sunny Glen can also be furnished without clover if desired. Lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

SUN-SHADE DIAMOND

A superfine scientific combination of extra heavy Kentucky Blue Grass, New Zealand Chewings Fescue, Fancy Red Top Grass and Astoria Bent Grass. These are all deep rooting permanent grasses and free from any of the coarse grasses. As its name implies, Sun-Shade Diamond is equally suited to sunny areas or to dense shade. The liberal amount of Bent Grass in this mixture insures a rich green color and a thick weed-free turf. Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00; 25 lbs. \$14.50; 100 lbs. \$56.00.

TERRACE TURF

Do you have an unsightly bare-backed terrace or hillside on which you have been unable to maintain a turf? Terrace Turf is designed for just such places as this. Contains quick growing and deep rooting grasses which resist drouth and thrive in spite of thin, poor soil conditions. Terrace Turf may be used in either full sun or shaded areas. Lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$12.00.

DAYTON SPECIAL FOR QUICK RESULTS

Considerable demand exists for a lawn grass mixture at a lower price than our higher quality formulas. There are locations where the customer feels that low cost of materials is more important than extreme fineness of turf. To meet this demand, Dayton Special was formulated. While it does not contain the finer imported grasses found in our higher priced formulas, it is a good serviceable mixture of high quality re-cleaned, tested seeds. Contains Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Grass, Rye Grass and White Dutch Clover. Lb. 29c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

Special Purpose GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. It forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn. Our stock is thoroughly re-cleaned to eliminate chaff, weed seeds and other foreign matter. This assures you of plump, high-germinating seeds. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.25; 100 lbs. \$31.00.

Superfine grade—extra heavy highest quality seed specially re-cleaned to the highest possible purity. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Although it is similar to the Kentucky Blue, it is somewhat coarser and is especially adapted for use in hot dry locations such as on hillsides and on thin soils. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

ASTORIA BENT GRASS

An attractive dark green fine-bladed Bent Grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Tests have shown this strain to be best adapted of any of the bents for home lawn conditions. We use this in our Sun-Shade Diamond Mixture. Lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$12.50; 25 lbs. \$30.00; 100 lbs. \$115.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the Spring. Lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$11.00; 25 lbs. \$25.50; 100 lbs. \$97.50.

NEW ZEALAND CHEWINGS FESCUE

A vigorous growing fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth and hard wear. Lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$7.50; 25 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$70.00.

RED TOP GRASS

This quick growing grass thrives on a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses. Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$21.50.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC

A fast growing, short lived grass used in mixtures as a nurse for the slower germinating perennial grasses. Rather coarse in texture. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL

Considered a better, more lasting nurse grass than the Domestic variety which it resembles. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

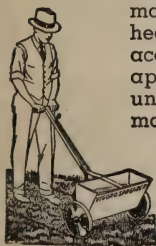
THE GARDEN STORE

Easier! More Even Distribution with a Good Spreader

Ideal for the application of lawn seed, plant foods, lime, fertilizers and other similar materials. Hoppers made of heavy sheet steel. Regulator accurately controls rate of application and assures a uniform distribution of the material. Model "B" 14 inch

spread, each \$3.25;
Jr. Model 35 lb. capacity, each \$7.45;
Salem 16 inch \$3.25;
Salem 20 inch \$6.95;
Salem 30 in. \$14.95.

"Ceiling Prices"



How to figure "Seed Required"

First determine the number of square feet in the area to be seeded as follows: Measure the length and the width of the area in feet. Multiply these two numbers together and divide the result by 200. The answer will be the number of pounds of seed needed to properly seed a new lawn. Example: Length 35 ft., width 20 ft., 35x20 equals 700 divided by 200 is 3½ lbs. of seed needed. If reseeding over an established lawn, use about half the quantity as determined above.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES for 1943

Ceiling Prices as Listed

ARSENATE OF LEAD—A stomach poison used either as a dust or spray for control of many leaf-eating insects on flowers, vegetables, fruits. ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 33c; 4 lb. bag 75c.



BAIT-M—(With Metaldehyde)—Will rid premises of cut-worms, snails, slugs, sow bugs, etc. Simply scatter on the ground in the evening. ½ lb. carton 35c; 4 lbs. 85c; 15 lb. bag \$3.00.



BLACK LEAF "40"—A concentrated nicotine solution for control of aphids and thrip on plants, also for lice on animals. Oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2 lbs. \$3.70; 5 lbs. \$6.90; 10 lbs. \$11.65.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Popular fungicide for flowers, vegetables and fruits. Lb. 33c; 4 lb. bag 75c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—For the control of leaf-eating insects on hardy foliage such as potatoes, tobacco, etc. Lb. 20c; 4 lb. bag, 50c.



CASEIN SPREADER—A combined spreading, sticking and wetting agent used in conjunction with other insecticides. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

COPPER SULPHATE, BASIC—A neutral insoluble copper spray requiring no lime to prevent burning. Contains 52% copper, twice the strength of ordinary copper sulphate. Lb. 45c; 4 lbs. \$1.05.

COPPER SULPHATE, POWDERED (Blue Vitriol)—Used in preparation of home made Bordeaux Mixture. The powdered form has practically replaced the crystalline because of greater ease of mixing and preparing. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.75.

COPPER SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATED—Used principally for dust applications on potatoes, melons, etc. in combination with lime for insect and disease control. 12½ lb. bag \$1.95; per 100 lbs. \$14.00.

CORNEX—Used and recommended in corn ear-worm control. One quart treats 1200 ears. Pt. 50c; qt. 85c; ½ gal. \$1.45; gal. \$2.25; 5 gal. \$9.50. Gun for applying (one filling treats 200 ears) each \$1.35.

CUPROCIDE—Seeds treated with Cuprocide (red copper oxide) regularly produce a better stand by preventing "damping off" of the young seedlings. 1 lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

CUPRO-K—Copper-oxychloride spray, for control of cherry leaf spot and other fungous diseases on tender foliage such as cucumbers, melons and tomatoes. Use 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 3 lb. bag 70c; 48 lb. case \$9.12.

CYANOGAS "C"—Greenhouse fumigant for control of aphids, white fly, etc. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$10.00.



DIP-SAL—Concentrated animal dip, general disinfectant. Qt. 60c; gal. \$1.75.

DERRIS DUST (Rotenone)—New government regulations permit the use of Derris Dust this season only on certain important food crops and for certain purposes for which suitable substitutes are not available. A statement of intentions for use of Rotenone must be made by each purchaser. Buy only what you really need and use it judiciously. 24 oz. bag 28c; 5 lb. bag 70c; 20 lb. bag \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

Semesan—Small pkt. 10c; 2 oz. can 40c; lb. \$2.50.

Ceresan—4 ozs. 30c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.40.

Semesan Jr.—1½ oz. pkg. 15c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

Semesan Bel—2 oz. pkg. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15.

Thiosan—Newest control for "brown patch" and "dollar spot" in lawns and golf greens. One to two pounds treats 6000 sq. ft. of turf. Dilute and apply with a sprayer. 5 lbs. \$6.96; 25 lbs. \$32.55.

DUTOX—A fluorine insecticide for various chewing insects on fruits and vegetables. 1 lb. bag 30c; 6 lbs. \$1.35.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE EMULSION—New control for peach tree borer. Safe to use on young trees, effective at much lower temperatures than PDB. Dilute with water and pour around tree. Limited stocks available; out of production. Qt. 65c; gal. \$1.95; 5 gal. \$8.75.

LUCKY STRIKE Sprays



GARDEN SPRAY—A concentrated solution of pyrethrum and rotenone combined with a spreading agent. Effective against a wide range of insects on flowers, vegetables, shrubs, etc. Will not harm tenderest foliage and is stainless and non-poisonous. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. 95c; 8 oz. \$1.50; pt. \$2.50; qt. \$4.50; gal. \$14.00.

ROSE KIT—Affords complete protection against both chewing and sucking insects, and plant diseases, all in one application. Causes no discoloration or burning of blooms or foliage. KIT No. 1 protects 15 to 20 roses for a season; each 95c; KIT No. 2 (Contains four times as much), \$2.00. KIT No. 3, \$3.50.

COPPER SOLUTION—For prevention and control of mildew, black spot, leaf spot and other fungous diseases of roses, "snaps," delphiniums, etc. Use 1 teasp. to one pint of water. 4 oz. 45c; 8 oz. 75c; pt. \$1.40; qt. \$2.50; gal. \$7.00.

HOUSEHOLD SPRAY—A 100% active insect spray for flies, fleas, mosquitoes, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc. Leaves no stain on clothing or draperies. ½ pt. 19c; pt. 29c; qt. 49c; gal. \$1.59.

STOCK SPRAY—Cattle lightly sprayed with Lucky Strike twice a day will pasture comfortably and free from flies in spite of hot sun or frequent showers. Gal. can \$1.10; in bulk, qt. 30c; gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$4.50; 30 gal. drum, \$22.50.

FISH OIL SOAP—For control of certain insects and as a spreader with other insecticides. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.50.

FORMACIDE (Formaldehyde)—For soil sterilization, preventing damping off and improving stands. ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$2.50.

LETHANE SPREADER—The effectiveness of most spray materials is greatly increased by the addition of a good wetting agent. Qt. 85c; gal. \$2.25.

LIME—Freshly hydrated, finely divided spray lime for spraying, dusting, whitewashing, etc. 4 lbs. 10c; 50 lb. bag 55c; 5 bag lots @ 50c bag.

LIME-SULPHUR (Dry)—For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, etc. Also for summer spraying against red spider, mite, and as an animal dip. 1 lb. can 30c; 12½ lb. bag \$1.50.

LIME-SULPHUR, LIQUID (32° Baume)—The old standard fungicide and insecticidal spray for fruit and shade trees as well as woody shrubs. Drum lots only. Ask for prices.

LORO—A contact insecticide for gladiolus thrip, carnations, "mums," etc. Pt. \$2.00; gal. \$10.50.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—The only arsenical which may be used on beans without danger of burning foliage. 12 oz. can 35c; 2 lbs. 65c.

MASSEY DUST—Made of microfine dusting sulphur, with arsenate of lead, plus an adhesive agent. Effective protection for roses and other plants. 1½ lbs. 29c; 5 lbs. 85c; 20 lbs. \$2.65.

MULTICIDE—A concentrated pyrethrum spray developed for commercial growers and greenhouse trade. Gal. \$10.35.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—For treating gladiolus bulbs for thrip and controlling certain soil insects. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATOR—A 1-lb. can will fumigate 25,000 cu. ft. of greenhouse space. ½ lb. can 50c; 1 lb. 80c.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE—For killing peach tree borer, use ½ to 1 oz. per tree in early Oct. Lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

PARIS GREEN—For hard-to-kill insects on hardy foliage. Also used for cut worm and grasshopper baits. ¼ lb. 19c; 1 lb. 55c; 5 lb. can \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM SPRAY—(See Lucky Strike or Red Arrow).

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—Kills Mexican bean beetles, aphids, rose bugs, aster and dahlia beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and many other varieties of chewing and sucking insects. Safe, economical and effective. Oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pt. \$2.85; qt. \$5.00; gal. \$16.00.



RED RIVER POTATO MIX—A complete potato spray combining basic copper sulphate for blight and fungus diseases, and arsenicals for insects. Use 4 to 6 lbs. to 50 gal. of water. Lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 85c.

ROTENONE—See Derris Dust.

S. E. C. OIL—Self-emulsifying cottonseed oil used in connection with Cuprocide in control of Blue Mold on tobacco. ½ gal. \$1.35.



ROSE SPRAY (Acme) — A scientific spray treatment for roses and flowers. Eliminates guesswork. Simply mix with water according to simple directions. Kit No. 3,

95c; No. 6, \$1.50; No. 24, \$4.00; No. 48, \$6.00.

SELOCIDE—Especially recommended for red spider control. Gal., \$3.50.

SULFORON (Wettable Sulphur)—A micro-fine modified sulphur. The safeness of flotation type sulphur plus the convenience of a small package. Use as a dust or spray, for flowers, shrubs, fruits, etc. Lb., 18c; 6 lb. bag, 65c; 50 lb. bag, \$4.50.

SULPHUR (Dusting)—Finely powdered for control of mildew, red spider, etc., 2 lb. carton, 30c; bulk, lb., 12c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$5.95.

SULPHUR PASTE (Flotation)—A most effective, safe, mild, finely divided sulphur for fruit tree spraying. Drum lots only. Ask for price.

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL—Control of scale insects is easy with Sunoco. Use on all fruit and shade trees as well as evergreens and ornamentals. Gal. can, \$1.25; bulk, qt., 35c; gal., \$1.00; 5 gal., \$4.25. Also 55 gal. drums. Ask for price.

TALC—An inert dust carrier for mixing with various concentrated insecticides to be used in dust form. 3 lbs. 10c; 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lb. bag \$1.00; 5 bag lots 95c per bag.

TOBACCO DUST—Finely powdered. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$4.50.



TREE TANGLEFOOT — Protection for trees against all climbing insects. One pound makes 12 to 15 lineal feet of band. 6 oz., 40c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75; 10 lbs., \$7.25; 25 lbs., \$15.00.



TRIOGEN — Complete protection for roses against insects and plant diseases. Stainless and non-poisonous. Kit "A" (makes 16 qts.), \$1.50; Kit "B" (makes 64 qts.), \$4.00; Kit "C" (makes 32 gal.), \$6.00; Kit "D" (makes 128 gal.), \$20.00.

VOLCK (Garden)—Contains both nicotine and soap, this combination making a most efficient general garden spray. Kills plant lice, white fly, midge and other insects as well as many fungous diseases. 3½ oz. 35c; Pt. 95c; Qt. \$1.50; Gal. \$4.00.

VOLCK (Nursery or Greenhouse)—Controls aphids, mealy bug, red spider, scale, etc., ½ pt., 35c; qt., 75c; gal., \$2.25.

ZINC SULPHATE (Flake) — Recommended for use in connection with arsenicals to prevent burning injury to susceptible fruit trees, etc. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

RODENT and PEST DESTROYERS

ANT BUTTONS—Certain death to ants, cockroaches and waterbugs. Simply moisten contents of cap with a few drops of water and set in infested places. Six caps to a carton. Each 25c.

CYANOGEN "A"—For destruction of ground moles, rats, ants and other rodents. 4 oz. can, 30c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 75c.

"SMITH'S" RODENT DESTROYERS—Light the fuse on the end of the 6-inch cartridge and insert in rodents' tunnel. Poisonous gases emitted are forced through the tunnel killing all animal life therein. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c; doz., 95c.

FORCE'S MOLE KILLER PELLETS — Made from foods that moles naturally eat, combined with a killing agent, these pellets placed at intervals in the runways quickly kill the pests. Used and guaranteed for 30 years. 3 sizes, 75 pellets, 50c; 185 for \$1.00; 875 for \$3.25.

FUME OGEN—Dog and small animal repellent in powder form packed in convenient half pound shaker top can. Each 50c.

MOLOGEN—Made by the makers of Triogen. A safe non-poisonous bait for ground moles. ½ lb. can, 50c; 1½ lb. can, \$1.25.

RED SQUILL PASTE—A semi-liquid extract of squill. Effective on either rats or mice. Use either on foodstuffs they eat or mix with water. Small bottle 25c.

RED SQUILL POWDER—Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a safe, effective rat killer when mixed with various baits such as hamburger or ground fish. 2 oz. can, 50c; lb., \$2.50.

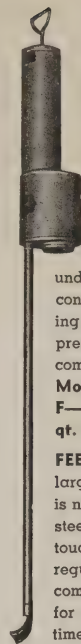
"ROUGH & READY" RAT BAIT—Prepared baits with Red Squill as the killing agent. Self-embalming—no odor from dead rats, safe to use around pets or poultry as it kills only rats and mice. Pkg. of 12 baits, 25c; 12 pks. for \$2.50.

TANGLEFOOT ROACH POWDER—Where a powder exterminator is indicated there is none better. A pyrethrum-sodium fluoride combination. 4 oz. can, 29c; 8 oz., 53c.

TERRO ANT BAIT—A guaranteed exterminator. Follow easy directions and ants disappear within a few hours. 2 sizes—25c and 50c.

TERRO ROACH POWDER — Dust around baseboards, waterpipes and wherever roaches harbor. A very effective eradicator. 4 oz. can 35c; lb. \$1.00.

FEENY DUSTERS



The Feeny Dust Gun herewith illustrated has proved to be the most popular piston-type duster ever introduced. Being first offered to our trade eight years ago, they were at once readily accepted and since then we have sold many hundreds of them each year. Extension tubes enable the operator to work in an upright position, and the curved and straight nozzles make the duster adaptable for dusting the undersides of leaves as in bean beetle control, as well as for top dusting. Owing to the heavy sponge rubber compression ring, cylinders will not lose compression regardless of age or use. **Model B (No extensions) 80c; Model F—1 qt. capacity \$1.50; Model D—2 qt. capacity \$2.95.**

FEENY CRANK DUSTER—Ideal for the larger grower where speed of operation is necessary. Powerful fan operates from steel cut gears which run in oil. Thumb-touch accurate feed control, instantly regulated to volume desired. Equipped complete with extensions and nozzles for dusting either one or two rows at a time. Each \$15.00. Curved nozzles to deflect the dust upward \$1.00 pair.

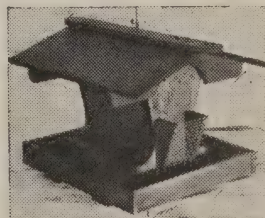
WEED KILLERS

ATLACIDE (Sodium Chlorate)—Kills poison ivy, Canada thistle, quack grass and all other vegetation. Dissolve 1 to 1½ lbs. per gallon of water and apply with a sprayer at rate of 2 gallons per square rod. 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$13.50.

IRON SULPHATE (Copperas) — For killing chickweed in lawns. 1½ lbs. to 1 gallon water treats 100 sq. ft. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

ZOTOX CRAB GRASS KILLER

—A new and amazing chemical compound that eradicates crab grass by preventing it from re-seeding. ZOTOX kills crab grass in 3 days. Follow simple directions and it is safe to use right over the lawn. 8 oz. will treat from 500 to 1,000 sq. ft. 8 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$4.50.



Our Bird Feeding Stations add beauty and interest to any home. Available in various types and sizes. Our most popular type illustrated above is yours for only \$1.50.

Lawn and Garden FERTILIZERS

All prices listed are Ceiling Prices
ASK FOR QUANTITY PRICES

ADCO—Mix it with leaves, vines, clippings or other vegetation, turning them into rich plant food. It's easy to use and economical, too. A 25-pound bag makes $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of pure clean artificial manure. 7½ lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 150 lbs. \$10.50.

AGRICO—Available while present stocks last—a limited supply of this popular plant food in sizes indicated below. Use at rate of 3 lbs. to each 100 sq. ft. of lawn or garden area. Complete directions in each package.

Agrico 7-7.5 for Lawns, Trees and Shrubs. 5 lb.



bag 45c; 10 lb. bag 75c; 25 lb. bag \$1.50.

Agrico 4-10-4—For Flowers and Gardens. 5 lb. bag 45c; 10 lb. bag 75c; 25 lb. bag \$1.40; 50 lb. bag \$2.40.



ALUMINUM SULPHATE—Used to increase soil acidity. Especially valuable in the culture of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurels, etc. 10c; 5 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—Not available.

BLOOD MEAL—A 100% organic, quickly available nitrogenous plant food. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

BONE MEAL—Recommended for lawns, gardens and general purpose use. All organic plant food; safe to use. 4 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

COW MANURE (Wizard)—Fine and dry. Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

LIME (Soil)—For correcting soil acidity. 50 lb. bag 50c; 5 bag lots, 45c per bag.

LIQUA-VITA—The concentrated liquid plant food especially recommended for house plants. Use 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water. 4 oz. bottle 25c; 12 oz. 50c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.50.

MILORGANITE

Solve your problem of Nitrogen supply by using Milorganite on your lawn, trees, shrubs and garden. Its sale and use is not restricted, since it carries nitrogen in organic form. Many large institutions have depended on Milorganite for years as their only source of plant food and humus. You can fertilize and sow seed the same day safely, as it will not burn. Use 3 to 5 pounds per 100 sq. ft. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$13.75; per ton \$50.00.

TREAT YOUR CUTTINGS AND SEEDS WITH

ROOTONE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

the plant hormone powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere.

Trial packet 25c 2 oz. jar \$1.00
1 lb. can \$5.00

MEL-LO PEAT—A pure weedless and odorless sedge peat for soil conditioning and mulching. It mellowes the soil and preserves the moisture. Excellent for flower beds and lawns. Makes a desirable seed cover. 2 bu. bag \$1.00; 10 bags or more, 90c per bag.

NITRATE OF SODA—Not available.



PEAT MOSS (Horticultural)—The same high quality imported peat we have handled for years. Vacuum cleaned to remove excessive dust and dirt. Supply limited. Large bale \$4.75.

PEAT MOSS (Poultry Litter)—Large bale \$3.95. Half-size bale \$2.25.



PLANTABS NEW VICTORY FORMULA

Highly concentrated balanced plant food in tablet form. Contains a generous amount of the important plant vitamins, B₁. Box of 36 tablets, 25c; 90 for 50c; 240 for \$1.00; large 2 lb. size, \$2.75.

TRANSPANTONE

The vitamin-hormone growth stimulant. Mix 1 teaspoonful to one gallon of water and soak the soil around the roots of plants. Especially helpful when transplanting plants, shrubs or trees. ½ oz. pkt. 25c; 3 oz. can \$1.00; 1 lb. can \$4.00.

POTASH (Muriate of)—Analysis 50% available potash, the most essential element for proper root development. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.95.

SHEEP MANURE (Wizard)—Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free and rapid in its action. 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$2.75.



SUPERPHOSPHATE—20% available phosphoric acid, an element all plants require in generous amounts. 5c; 10 lbs. 35c; 80 lb. bag \$1.60.

TOBACCO (Mulching)—For fertilizing and mulching. Also effective in control of many troublesome soil insects such as root aphid and wire worms. 100 lb. bag, \$3.50.

TOBACCO STEMS—Wire bound bales weighing 100 lbs. or more. Each \$1.85.

VIGORO—"The square meal for all plants." We have a limited supply of this specialty plant food available while present stocks last in the sizes indicated below.

VIGORO TABLETS—10c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c—Box of 24, 10c.

VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER

The new government-approved Victory Garden formula compounded for use on gardens where vegetables are grown. Contains a percentage of chemical nitrates to stimulate plants to a quicker start. Analysis 3-8-7. (Not to be used on ornamental plantings.) 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUME SEEDS WITH NITRAGIN

When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA, all Clovers—½ bu. size 30c; 1 bu. 50c; 2½ bu. \$1.00.

PEAS (All Varieties)—**VETCHES (All Varieties)**—½ bu. size 25c; 1 bu. 35c; 1½ bu. 50c; 12½ bu. \$3.50.

BEANS, String, Wax, Kidney—½ bu. size 25c; 1 bu. 35c; 1½ bu. 50c.

LESPEDEZA—Small (Inoculates up to 50 lb. seed) 35c; Large (Inoculates up to 100 lb.) seed) 50c.

SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS, PEANUTS—Small (Inoculates up to 120 lb. seed) 30c; *5 bu. size 55c; 25 bu. (one can) \$2.50; *30 bu. (6-5 bu. cans) \$3.25.

GARDEN SIZE—Garden Peas & Beans, Sweet Peas & Lupines—Enough for 6 lbs. seed. Retail Price 10c each.

*The 30 bu. size as listed above is a carton which contains six 5 bu. size cans.

SHOP BY MAIL
 . . . whenever
 you can't con-
 veniently come
 to our store.

ORDER BLANK

THE GARDEN STORE

215 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST., DAYTON, OHIO

Date _____

Please ship merchandise named below

by _____
(State here if wanted by mail, freight or express.)

Name _____

Street No. _____

R.F.D. No. _____ P.O. Box No. _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Money enclosed	Amount
Draft or Check . . . \$	_____
Money Order . . .	_____
Cash (Registered) .	_____
Stamps	_____
Total \$	_____

QUANTITY	ITEMS	AMOUNT	
		\$	
Total		\$	

THE GARDEN STORE

215-217 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET DAYTON, OHIO

GUARANTEE: As we carefully test all our seeds, we guarantee their germination. However, owing to their variable nature and different reactions under various conditions of soil, weather, planting, etc., we give no warranty express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, plants, bulbs, or roots we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

PRICES QUOTED HEREIN SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND MARKET CHANGES

Postage Prepaid on All Small Seeds. Transportation Extra on Beans, Peas, and Corn

Asparagus	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.	5-lb.	Cabbage—(Yellows—Resistant)	½-oz.	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.
Mary Washington	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00	\$4.50	Jersey Queen .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Beans					Marion Market .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
(5-lbs. of a kind at 10-lb. rate; 50-lbs. at 100-lb. rate)					Resist. Golden Acre .....	.35	.60	1.90	6.00
Dwarf Green Pod Snap	lb.	10-lb.	25-lb.	100-lb.	Wisc. All Seasons .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Bountiful .....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Wisc. Hollander No. 8....	.35	.65	2.00	6.25
Burpee's Stringless .....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Chinese Cabbage				
Dwarf Horticultural .....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Chihli (Imp. Pekin) .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Full Measure .....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Wong Bok .....	.20	.35	1.00	3.00
Giant Stringless .....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Carrot				
Plentiful .....	.35	2.10	4.75	18.00	Chantenay, Red Cored ....	.20	.35	1.15	4.00
Red Valentine Str. ....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Danvers, Special .....	.20	.35	1.15	4.00
Tendergreen .....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Imperator .....	.20	.35	1.15	4.00
Tennessee Green Pod ....	.35	2.10	4.75	18.00	Nantes Half Long .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.50
Field or Baking					Celery				
Red Kidney .....	.30	2.00	4.50	16.00	Giant Pascal .....	.35	.60	1.85	
White Kidney .....	.30	2.00	4.50	16.00	Golden Self-Blanching ....	.35	.60	1.85	
White Marrowfat .....	.30	2.00	4.50	16.00	Golden Plume .....	.50	.90	2.75	
White Navy .....	.25	1.90	4.25	15.00	Celeriac				
Dwarf Wax or Yellow Pod					Gt. Smooth Prague .....	.55	1.00	3.50	
Golden Wax, Imp. ....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Collards (True Georgia)....		.10	.30	1.00
Pencil Pod Black Wax....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Cauliflower	Pkt.	¼-oz.	½-oz.	oz.
Rd. Pod Kidney Wax....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Snowdrift .....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00
Sure Crop Wax .....	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Super Snowball .....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.00
Pole or Running					Sweet Corn	lb.	10-lb.	25-lb.	100-lb.
Cresapeake, Striped .....	.35	2.30	5.25		(5-lbs. of a kind at 10-lb. rate; 50-lbs. at 100-lb. rate)				
Cresapeake, White .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Black Mexican .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Cutshort, Red Speckled....	.35	2.30	5.25		Country Gentleman .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Dutch Caseknife .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Evergreen, Early .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Golden Cluster Wax .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Evergreen, Stowell's .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Kentucky Wonder .....	.35	2.20	5.00		Evergreen, Bantam .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Kentucky Wonder Wax....	.35	2.30	5.25		Golden Bantam, Imp. ....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
Ky. Wonder Wh. Seeded....	.35	2.30	5.25		Golden Colonel .....	.30	1.90	4.25	15.00
King Horticultural .....	.35	2.50	5.75		Golden Sunshine .....	.30	1.80	4.00	14.00
Lazy Wife .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Howling Mob, Imp. ....	.30	1.80	4.00	14.00
McCaslan Pole .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Whipples Early White....	.30	1.80	4.00	14.00
Missouri Wonder .....	.35	2.30	5.25		Sweet Corn—Hybrid				
Lima or Butter Beans					Country Gent'man Hyb....	.45	3.50	8.50	
Baby Fordhook Bush .....	.40	2.80	6.50		Evergreen Hybrid .....	.45	3.50	8.50	
Burpee's Imp. Bush .....	.40	2.60	6.00	22.00	Golden Cross Bantam ....	.45	3.50	8.50	
Fordhook Bush .....	.40	2.80	6.50	24.00	Ioana .....	.40	3.30	7.75	
Henderson Bush (Baby) ..	.35	2.20	5.00	18.50	Marcross 13x6 .....	.40	3.30	7.50	
Giant Podded Pole .....	.40	2.80	6.50	24.00	Spancross .....	.40	3.30	7.75	
King of Garden Pole .....	.40	2.80	6.50	24.00	Tendergold .....	.40	3.30	7.75	
Sieva Pole (Carolina) ....	.40	2.60	6.00		Popcorn				
Beets	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.	5-lb.	Japanese Hulless .....	.25	1.50	3.25	
Crosby Egyptian .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75	Yellow Giant .....	.25	1.40	3.00	
Detroit Dark Red .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25	Cucumber	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.	5-lb.
Early Blood Turnip .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25	A & C .....	.25	.75	2.50	12.00
Early Wonder .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75	Chicago Pickling .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Mam. Long Red (Stock) ..	.15	.45	1.25	5.75	Davis Perfect .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Broccoli	½-oz.	oz.	¼-lb.	lb.	Early Cluster .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Calabrese Gr. Sprouting....	.25	.45	1.50		Early Fortune .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Brussels Sprouts					Longfellow .....	.25	.75	2.50	12.00
Long Island Imp. ....	.35	.60	1.85		Long Green, Imp. ....	.25	.75	2.25	10.75
Cabbage—(Regular)					National Pickling .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
All Seasons .....	.25	.40	1.15	3.50	Stays Green .....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Copenhagen Market .....	.25	.40	1.25	3.75	Straight Eight .....	.25	.75	2.50	12.00
Danish Ball Head .....	.35	.60	1.75	6.50	West India Gherkin .....	.25	.75	2.50	
Ea. Dwf. Flat Dutch .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	White Spine, Imp. ....	.20	.60	1.75	8.25
Golden Acre .....	.30	.55	1.75	6.00	White Wonder .....	.25	.75	2.50	
Ea. Jersey Wakefield .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00		½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Prem. Lt. Flat Dutch ....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00	Long Island Mammoth ....	.10	.20	.60	1.90
Red Rock .....	.35	.60	1.85						
Savoy, Drumhead .....	.35	.65	2.00	6.25					

Egg Plant					Peppers—Sweet				
	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.		½-oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Black Beauty .....	.30	.55	1.65	5.00	Bell of Bullnose .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
New Hampshire Hybrid .....	.35	.65	2.00	6.50	California Wonder .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Endive					Harris Early Giant .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Full Heart Batavian .....	.10	.20	.60	1.75	Oshkosh (Yellow) .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Green Curled .....	.10	.20	.60	1.75	Pimento .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Kale					Ruby King .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Dwfr. Gr. Curled Scotch.....	.15	.25	.75	2.50	Sunnybrook Pimento .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Dwarf Siberian .....	.10	.20	.60	1.75	Windsor "A" .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Kohl-Rabi					Worldbeater .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
White Vienna .....	.35	.60	2.00	7.00	Peppers—Hot				
Leek					Cayenne, Long Narrow.....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
American Flag .....	.40	.75	2.25		Hungarian Wax (slim).....	.30	.55	1.65	5.00
Lettuce—Heading					Large Squash .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Bibbs (New) .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	Red Hot Chili .....	.30	.55	1.65	5.00
Big Boston .....	.15	.25	.75	2.25	Pumpkin—Squash				
Iceberg .....	.15	.25	.75	2.25		Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5-lb.
New York No. 12 .....	.15	.25	.75	2.25	Cushaw, Green striped.....	.10	.30	1.00	4.50
Cos. Paris White .....	.15	.25	.70	2.00	King of the Mammoths.....	.15	.45	1.35	6.25
Lettuce—Loose leaf					Large Cheese .....	.10	.25	.80	3.75
Chicken (for poultry).....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	Small Sweet or Sugar .....	.10	.30	1.00	4.75
Grand Rapids .....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	Winter Luxury .....	.15	.45	1.35	6.25
Prizehead (Red edged).....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	Cocozeila .....	.15	.45	1.35	6.25
Simpson, Black Seed .....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	Scallop, Ea. Wh. Bush.....	.10	.35	1.00	4.75
Musk Melon					Scallop, Ea. Yel. Bush.....	.10	.35	1.00	4.75
	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5-lb.	Straightneck, Conn.....	.15	.45	1.35	6.25
Banana .....	.20	.60	1.90		Zucchini .....	.15	.45	1.35	6.25
Bender's Surprise .....	.20	.55	1.75	8.50	Acorn (Table Queen).....	.20	.55	1.50	7.00
Delicious .....	.20	.55	1.75	8.50	Banana .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75
Hacksack .....	.20	.55	1.75	8.50	Delicious, Golden .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75
Hale's Best No. 36.....	.25	.65	2.00	9.75	Hubbard, Blue .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75
Hearts of Gold .....	.20	.60	1.90	9.25	Hubbard, Golden .....	.20	.55	1.65	7.75
Honey Dew .....	.20	.60	1.90	9.25	Warren Turban .....	.25	.75	2.25	
Ohio Sugar .....	.20	.60	1.90	9.25	Radish				
Pride of Wisconsin .....	.25	.65	2.00	9.75	Cincinnati Market .....	.10	.25	.65	3.00
Rocky Ford .....	.20	.60	1.90		Crimson Giant .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Sugar Rock (Honeyrock).....	.25	.65	2.00	9.75	French Breakfast .....	.10	.25	.80	3.75
Tip Top .....	.20	.55	1.75	8.50	Icicle, White .....	.10	.25	.85	4.00
Water Melon					Scarlet Globe, Special .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Cole's Early .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50	Sparkler, White Tip .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Dixie Queen (New).....	.20	.50	1.50	7.00	White Strasburg .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Kleckley Sweet .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50	White Celestial .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Stone Mountain .....	.10	.30	1.00	4.50	China Rose Winter.....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Tom Watson .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50	Black Spanish, long .....	.10	.35	1.00	4.75
Mustard					Black Spanish, round .....	.10	.30	.90	4.25
Fordhook Fancy .....	.15	.45	1.35		Salsify				
Florida Broad Leaf .....	.15	.45	1.35		Mam. Sandwich Island.....	.25	.75	2.25	
Tendergreen .....	.15	.45	1.35		Spinach				
Okra					Bloomsdale Long Stgd.....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Dwfr. Gr. Long Pod.....	.10	.20	.60		King of Denmark .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Onion					New Zealand .....	.25	.75	2.25	
	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	Nobel Giant Leaved .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Ebenezer .....	.30	.55	1.60	5.50	Old Dominion .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Prizetaker .....	.35	.60	2.00	7.00	Va. Blight Resistant .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
Southport Red Globe.....	.35	.60	1.90	6.75	Swiss Chard				
Southport White Globe.....	.35	.60	1.90	6.75	Broad Rib Green .....	.20	.60	1.75	
Southport Yel. Globe.....	.35	.60	1.80	6.50	Tomato				
Sweet Spanish(Riverside).....	.35	.60	2.00	7.00		½-oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
White Portugal .....	.35	.60	1.80	6.50	Baltimore, Indiana Cert....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.35	.60	1.80	6.50	Beefsteak .....	.30	.55	1.75	5.50
Parsley					Bonny Best .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Hamburg Rooted.....		.15	.40	1.20	Break O'Day Certified.....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Moss Curled .....		.15	.40	1.20	Chalk's Early Jewel .....	.25	.40	1.15	3.50
Plain Leaf .....		.15	.40	1.20	Dwarf Stone .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Parsnip					Earlana, Special .....	.25	.45	1.35	4.00
Hollow Crown .....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	Firesteel .....	.30	.55	1.75	5.50
Peas					Golden Queen .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
	lb.	10-lb.	25-lb.	100-lb.	John Baer .....	.20	.35	1.10	3.25
(5-lbs. of a kind at 10-lb. rate; 50-lbs. at 100-lb. rate)					Marglobe, Certified .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Alaska, Wilt resistant .....	.30	2.00	4.75	17.00	Norton Wilt Resistant .....	.20	.35	1.10	3.25
Black-eye Peas .....	.30	2.20			Oxheart .....	.45	.75	2.25	8.00
Laxtonian .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Ponderosa .....	.30	.55	1.75	5.50
Laxton's Progress .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Pritchard, Certified .....	.30	.50	1.50	4.50
Little Marvel .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Red Rock .....	.25	.40	1.25	3.75
Nott's Excelsior .....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Rutgers, Certified .....	.30	.55	1.75	5.50
Potlatch (Stratagem) .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Stokesdale, Certified .....	.30	.55	1.75	5.50
Premium Gem .....	.35	2.30	5.25	19.50	Stone, Improved New .....	.25	.40	1.25	3.75
Sugar, Dwarf White .....	.35	2.50			Turnip				
Telephone, Improved .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00		Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5-lb.
Thomas Laxton .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Purple Top Flat.....	.10	.25	.70	3.25
Wyoming Wonder .....	.35	2.40	5.50	20.00	Purple Top Wh. Globe.....	.10	.25	.70	3.25
					Seven Top .....	.10	.25	.75	3.50
					Shogoin (Greens)10	.30	.95	4.50
					Snowball (Wh. Globe)10	.30	.90	4.25
					Rutabaga				
					American Purple Top15	.45	1.35	6.25



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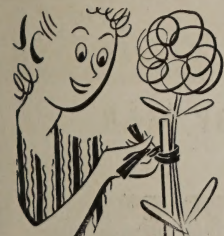
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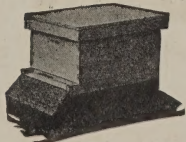
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